THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 91

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

Fortresses of Feudal Albania Discarded as Modern Regime Puts Land Under One Ruler

DIFFICULT FACTORS CONFRONT FARMERS

Areas Along Sea Are Often Inundated and Hillsides Have Unfertile Soil

By R. H. MARKHAM

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTI QUARANTA, Albania — There are two automobile roads running from Valona, Albania's best harbor, to the little bay of Santi Quaranta in the extreme southern part of the kingdom.

The shorter follows the seacoast for 70 miles over steep, high mountains filled with great precipices, enormous bare crags and deep narrow ravines and is one of the most picturesque routes to be found anywhere in southeast Europe.

It is dangerous and hard on automobiles so that chauffeurs shun it. Yet it is traversed twice a week each way by mail truck and one may obtain a place in the seat beside the driver for $2. The trip takes all day and at noon one may dine at the town of Himara, Albania's only good summer resort, far up over the Ionian Sea. This is the only part of the Albanian coast which is high and almost the only part that is wooded.

It is the other route that I took. It is 105 miles long, passes to the east around the very lofty cluster of coast mountains and goes through a number of Albania's few interesting cities.

Hills Surround Valona

Mounting the hills encircling Valona, we follow the course of a little river for a way and then strike into high, bare, rocky hills. This is the first time on our trip that we have left the Albanian plains.

From the northernmost city, Shkoder, to Tirana, the capital, and from Tirana to the port of Valona we traversed low land not far from the Adriatic Sea, passing through much of what is considered Albania's best agricultural area.

We traveled past fields, saw vegetation here and there, came upon people plowing and met a few two-wheeled oxcarts and even droves of turkeys, but here in the mountains all is bare. There are neither forests nor fields and our winding road, which darts around one peak after another, takes us through bleak and sterile country in which there are a few tiny, stone villages, all looking grim and pinched and hungry.

Scant and meager are the riches which nature has strewn over these mountains. It is a silent, high and lonely place. We meet no traveler and are passed by none. The road is good and fairly well kept though dangerous. Yet our chauffeur boasts that accidents never occur at any of these unprotected curves circling over yawning abysses. The Albanian drivers, he says, are all skilled, careful and sober.

High, barren, and dry as this country is, it is not much less productive

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Tariff for Britain Finds Support of Noted Economist

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14—Sir Josiah Stamp, chairman of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, who represented Britain upon the reparations commission and stands in the forefront of British economists, has now joined John Maynard Keynes, Cambridge financial expert, in declaring for a general tariff for the United Kingdom.

Addressing the Chamber of Commerce at Oldham, Lancashire, yesterday, Sir Josiah, for the first time, publicly associated himself with the growing volume of informed opinion which holds that import duties offer the best means of alleviating the present situation, which he described as one of "unparalleled danger."

Sir Josiah said, "This is not so much a change of view as a change in basic circumstances leading, by the same analysis, to a different conclusion from the purely free trade view."

Britain, he continued, having regard to conditions elsewhere, was attempting to maintain a standard of real wage and real income which were economically unbalanced in relation to the output. It clung obstinately to mere monetary expression of economic rewards in wages and interests while real values were rapidly changing. He advocated a general tariff, not for the usual protective reasons, but to effect a rise in the commodity price level.

Sir Josiah's conversion is a notable gain to tariff reform, though he still differs essentially from the Conservatives who want the tariff to be permanent. Liberal free traders are also opposed to any scheme of the kind.

Sir Herbert Samuel, referring at Leeds yesterday to the temporary tariff proposed by Mr. Keynes, said that vested interests would arise under its shelter and he would be living very far from a real world who imagined that such an arrangement could be easily repealed.

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 16
News of Sports—Page 12
Financial News—Pages 14 and 15

FEATURES

Radio—Aviation 4
Art News and Comment—Theatrical News 6
Music of the World—Theatrical News 7
Home Building, Equipment, Gardening 8
Interior Decoration and Antiques 9
Book Reviews and Literary News 10
The Home Forum 11
Reversing Sense Testimony [With Dutch Translation]
Educational 13
Daily Features 19
Editorials 20

Knife-Shaped Coins Unearthed in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tsinan, China

KNIFE-SHAPED coins, once the currency in China, are among the large collection of relics recently unearthed at Tancheng, Shantung Province, by members of the Central Research Council of the National Government. The finds are attributed to the time of the Chou Dynasty, about 800-1122 B. C. when knife-shaped coins are believed to have been first minted.

This period is known in Chinese history as the Age of the 100 Philosophers, when the people had reached a remarkably high degree of civilization.

Bureau Starts Action Against Alien Seamen

Many Declared Illegally in United States Competing With Home Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—Intense activity of the immigration bureau against alien seamen illicitly staying in the United States has been added to other drives by the Labor Department designed to reduce immigration at a time of critical unemployment.

Entrance of alien seamen is described by immigration officials as the "largest loophole" left in the imigration law, and additional activity is now being undertaken along the seaboard in an attempt to control it.

Simultaneously two cases are before the Supreme Court to test the time limit at which seamen who have entered the United States illegally can be deported. The immigration bureau contends that deportation proceedings can be undertaken at any time, while opposing advocates in cases now up for trial contend that the statute of limitations prevents such deportation if three years have elapsed.

These cases were argued last week before the high court and a decision is expected shortly which will clear up conflicting opinions of lower courts on the matter and probably expedite the bureau's work.

Under the 1924 law an alien seaman is deportable if he stays in the country longer than 60 days. At the present time the water front situation is such that many seamen admittedly are able to leave their vessel and go into interior parts of the country to obtain jobs. No certificate is required for shore leave, the immigration bureau states, and alien seamen have virtually unrestricted across to the ports.

In some harbors where the industrial depression has made itself felt the number of idle seamen presents a serious problem, it is said. Theoretically, if foreign ships are tied up, alien seamen are deportable immediately at expiration of the two months' interval, officials state, and there is no question of the law in this respect. In actual practice the letter of the law has not always been strictly enforced, both for humane and practical reasons. However, with widespread unemployment among Americans, more intensive steps are now being taken to meet the situation. A considerable number of Orientals are involved in the stranded alien seamen at some ports, it is said.

Steamship companies are conniving in the unlawful entry of immigrants as seamen, many of them Orientals, Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, charges in a formal statement here.

"Since the enactment of the quota law a large number of undesirable aliens have entered the United States under the guise of seamen," declares Mr. LaGuardia in a statement given to Labor, an organ representing the rail brotherhoods. "This practice has grown to such an extent that it could not be carried on without the knowledge of the steamship companies. The steamship companies profit by this unlawful practice. This applies to American as well as foreign steamship companies.

BIG JUMP SHOWN IN UNITED STATES' SALES TO RUSSIA

Figures Indicate Rise of 127,000,000 Rubles in 1930 Exports

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—Russian world trade increased by approximately 357,000,000 rubles, or about $178,000,000, in the fiscal year 1930, compared with the year previous, figures from official Soviet sources made available at the Commerce Department show. A ruble is worth about 51 cents.

The increase, according to the Commerce Department, is about 20 per cent, lumping the import and export gains together. The year ended with an unfavorable balance of trade for Russia, namely, an excess of imports over exports, the figures show, as against a favorable balance the year before.

An immense increase in trade with the United States is recorded in the figures, particularly in American exports to Russia, which rose from approximately 153,000,000 rubles to 280,000,000 in 1930.

Changes in the amount and character of American trade with the Soviet, coupled with the latest recognition plea by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and the State Department's reported revived interest in the subject, have aroused new business discussion of the whole matter.

An outstanding feature of the present American-Soviet trade situation is that it is entirely in the hands of the biggest American companies. It is pointed out that a nonrecognition policy practically excludes the smaller American firms from dealing with the Soviet, so that, by an ironical circumstance, almost the sole representatives of American trade with the Socialist state are corporations like General Electric, International Harvester, R. C. A., Ford Motors, American Locomotive, and the like.

Germany, Italy, England, Norway and Austria which have recognized Russia, have all set up semiofficial trade acceptance corporations which enable the moderate-sized and small manufacturer to trade in the Soviet market, from which all but the biggest American firms, with some exceptions, are excluded by credit difficulties.

For example, the German Government and banks have set up a semigovernmental institution which advances 60 or 70 per cent of the value of their exports to small German manufacturers dealing with Russia, keeping the manufacturer's assets liquid.

The lack of any such corporation as this in the United States is one of the significant differences between its trade with the Soviet and those of European countries.

Last year the United States exported about $140,000,000 worth of goods to Russia, according to the Soviet figures, and took only about $22,000,000 in exchange.

14-Foot Meteorite of Nickel-Iron Found in Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, S. Af.—One of the largest meteorites ever found in Africa was recently discovered by W. Nott, a Johannesburg land surveyor, who has just returned from an expedition in the Great Lakes district.

The meteorite lay approximately half way between the lower end of Lake Tanganyika and the north end of Lake Nyasa, and measures nearly 14 feet from end to end and about four feet in diameter.

Mr. Nott was taken to the meteorite by one of his native assistants who had mentioned that he knew of a rock which he would never be able to break to pieces. The boy had said it was an "evil stone," because the natives had repeatedly tried to make assegais and knives from it, but had been unable even to cut it.

The meteorite lies embedded in hard earth for about three feet and seems to be pure nickel-iron, with no trace of silica.

It took four hours to remove a piece hardly two inches across, with natives working in relays with a hacksaw and the intensive use of a sledge hammer. It is hoped to transport it to a museum, as it lies only 200 yards from a good hard road, but the nearest railway is 400 miles distant. Its weight is estimated between 70 and 80 tons.

Former Farm Helper Is Promoted to Seat in British House of Lords

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Mach 14—Promotion to the House of Lords of Henry Snell, Member of Parliament, who began at 8 years of age as an agricultural worker, and was subsequently a groom, plow boy, and ferryman, is one of the romances of the ministerial re-shuffle as a consequence of the losses which the Government recently has sustained by the resignations of Sir Charles Trevelyan and Lord Arnold, added to the passing on of Earl Russell.

Mr. Snell becomes a Baron and Undersecretary of State for India. His promotion is in recognition of many years of work as chairman of the Consultative Committee of the Labor Party. He obtained his education at Nottingham University College. At the time he was supporting himself by manual labor.

Other promotions to ministerial rank are those of John A. Parkinson, Member of Parliament, who was once a chief weighman in a colliery, and Henry Charles Charlton, Member of Parliament, who in 1922 stepped from the footplate of an engine of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway Express, which he had driven for many years, to fight and win for the Labor Party, the South Leeds seat, which he still occupies in Parliament.

Mr. Parkinson becomes Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport, in place of Lord Ponsonby, who is appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Charlton succeeds Mr. Parkinson as a junior Lord of the Treasury. This important ministerial post has still to be refilled.

The passing of the Lord Privy Seal, Vernon Hartshorn, yesterday, was a heavy loss to the Government. As Lord Privy Seal Mr. Hartshorn was Ramsay MacDonald's right-hand man in dealing with unemployment. A working coal miner in South Wales, he became a leading exponent of the miners' interests in Parliament. He also represented the Government as commisisoner under Sir John Simon in India, where his shrewd sense and kindly humor proved of national value in conducting negotiations.

Indian Princes Meet at Delhi in Atmosphere of London Plan

Guns Salute Provincial Rulers and Bazaars of Old City Display Richest Wares—Home Rule Proposals to Be Studied

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, March 14 (AP)—Daily during the past week guns have been thundering salutes from the seventh century fort at Old Delhi in honor of the Indian Princes assembling here for the annual conclave of Narenda Mandal at the Chamber of Princes, held this year in the changed environment of the London proposals for limited dominion status.

Something of the former grandeur of ancient Indian life is being revived with the arrival of the distinguished visitors, but with this difference—they foregather nowadays not as conquering potentates parading their achievements or conquered chiefs sad with some communal defeat.

The Chamber exists as a permanent consultative body, with the Viceroy as president; it is a recommendatory institution, performing functions under a constitution approved by the British Parliament. It is composed of those Princes entitled to the salute, which traditional method is employed to indicate their status, and representative groups of lesser princes.

Even although revealing in the main persisting proofs of autocratic government for a great section of India, Narenda Mandal also indicates the persuasive qualities of democracy in that the groups which in former centuries were perpetually engaged in petty warfare now assemble around the council table to discuss problems incident to government of the people.

The people themselves seem to take pride in their Princes. In the ancient bazaars of Old Delhi shopkeepers are displaying their richest wares—objects of gold, silver and brass revealing that fine craftsmanship which is still an integral feature of native life, and cloth of gold or silver and rare silks, materials from all parts of India and distant places in central Asia.

Even the Prince's retainers hold high status in the eyes of simple citizens as they pass through the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

FRENCH BUDGET SHOWS SURPLUS; PASSES CHAMBER

Socialist Attack on Finance Minister Was Voted Down in Chamber

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 14—By sitting continuously for more than 33 hours with only brief recesses for meals, the Chamber of Deputies succeded last night in completing the draft budget for 1931-32 which shows a slight margin of receipts over expenditures.

The bill has been handed to the Finance Committee of the Senate and the budget debate in the upper House will commence on March 23, thus allowing the Senate only nine days to complete its task before the new financial year commences on April 1.

The Chamber's continuous session was the longest in nine years and was featured by a Socialist attack on Pierre Etienne Flandin, Minister of Finance, in connection with the refinancing of the Aeropostale Company, an attack which the Government repelled by 340 votes against 215. The Laval Cabinet's victory has greatly strengthened its position. Many Radical deputies who customarily vote against the Cabinet abandoned their Socialist allies and either abstained or voted for the Government.

The budget as finally adopted shows receipts of 50,753,631,435 francs against expenditures of 50,742,081,650, leaving a margin of only 11,549,785. This slight margin is expected to be increased by the Senate when it reconsiders certain items.

The Socialist demand that a 2 per cent decrease be made in all army and navy appropriations was rejected after a statement by M. Dummont, the Minister of Marine, that such action would handicap France in comparison with other nations at the next disarmament conference.

The Chamber virtually agreed to the proposed conversions of rentes by approving the text declaring that conversions should be made only on condition that the holders be protected against loss due to depreciation of currency. This vote has incidentally aroused some hope among British subscribers to French war loans that they may obtain compensation which their Government has been demanding for them.

Pierre Laval, the Premier, is being congratulated on having obtained the budget vote from the Chamber by the middle of March as he pledged his Cabinet to do. This was only accomplished by holding morning, afternoon and night sessions almost every day over a period of several weeks.

Andrews Honored for Gobi Exploits

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—For the ninth time in 43 years the Hubbard Gold Medal, America's highest geographical honor, was awarded by the National Geographic Society, this time to the man who unearthed fossils of prehistoric life ranging from tiny mosquitoes to dinosaur eggs in the Gobi Desert of Manchuria.

The award went to Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, who has led a series of American Museum of Natural History expeditions, beginning in 1916, into Central Asia. Lindbergh and Rear Admiral Byrd were the last men to get the coveted medal.

The search for evidence of prehistoric mankind will go into the Gobi Desert, Dr. Andrews announced in receiving the medal from Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the society. Only in 1930, on the last expedition, he announced, was the type of pliocene strata discovered, within which remains of primitive man might be hoped to be found, if he lived in central Asia.

Speakers emphasized that the Andrews expeditions have pointed to the plateau of central Asia as one of the chief centers of origin and distribution of prehistoric reptiles and animal life.

ALLEN ASKED TO RESIGN

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—The West Belfast Unionist Association has called on W. E. D. Allen, former Conservative Member of Parliament, who has joined the new party of Sir Oswald Mosley, to resign his seat.

BRITISH PRINCE DEDICATES FAIR IN ARGENTINA

Interchange of Commerce and Cultural Knowledge Stressed in Speech

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 14 (AP)—British industry, researches and arts were extolled to the Argentine and South America today by the Prince of Wales in formal dedication of the British Trade Exposition here.

His address, part of which was in English and part in Spanish, and the answering address of President Uriburu, were carried to all the countries of both Americas by an international radio hookup, one of the most ambitious ever attempted on the Western Hemisphere.

The Prince commented that he might have opened the exposition in London through some contrivance based on modern invention, but that he had preferred to come to Buenos Aires, realizing that that would "have been inadequate to express my sense of appreciation at the exceptional importance of this exhibition to the future of British trade with the Argentine Republic."

Revival of Prosperity

After calling attention to various branches of the exhibits, he declared: "If, as we all hope, the response of the Argentine purchasing public to the appeal of the exhibition leads in some measure to the revival of industrial prosperity in Great Britain and consequently to diminution of industrial employment, a reciprocal result of increase in British consumption of Argentine meat and Argentine cereals is certain.

"Interchange, however, has no narrow meaning restricted to commerce. Of equal significance is the development of the mutual cultural knowledge. England desires exchange with Argentina of ideas and visitors as well as goods. This exhibition will have that effect."

In his message in Spanish to the Argentine President he extended a welcome to all Argentines to visit in England.

Sir Herbert Gibson, president of the exposition, recalled the Prince's visit to Argentina five years ago and thanked him for coming back to open this British fair.

Sir Herbert addressed President Uriburu in Spanish, thanking him for his part in making the exposition possible, and the British heir spoke after the President had replied.

Last night the Prince of Wales decorated President Uriburu with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and pinned other decorations on the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine and Interior.

Under Way Since 1929

The exhibition, representing some $20,000,000 of British-made goods, has been in the process of formation since 1929. It is the first exhibition of its size to be held outside the Empire. It was organized by the British Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires and is supported by His Majesty's Government.

More than 2000 laborers have been at work since January of this year. More than 300,000 square feet of space has been allotted to 800 exhibitors. It is the first fair to be held in Argentina since 1910. The Argentine Government has befriended it by permitting duty-free such goods as are not to be sold in the country.

And further, the exhibition is the first ever organized by a foreign power in South America. The fact that the British and Canadian Governments are represented, each with its own pavilion, testifies to the cordial relations existing between them and Argentina.

VENIZELOS OPPOSES KING'S RESTORATION

ATHENS, March 14 (AP)—Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier, emphatically declared today that he would oppose any plan to restore former King George, now an exile, to the Throne of Greece.

The Premier, speaking to the Chamber, also repudiated suggestions that he was aiming at a dictatorship. He asserted a parliamentary system, with all its faults, was the best form of government

NO TOLERATION FOR COMMUNISM IN U.S., SAYS FISH

Head of Investigating Committee Addresses Boston Foreign Policy Body

The American people will not tolerate advocacy by alien Communists of force and violence against the Government and institutions of the United States.

This conviction was emphatically expressed by Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York and chairman of the House committee to investigate Communist activities in the United States, at the luncheon discussion of the Boston Policy Association today, on the question, "Should Alien Communists Be Deported?" Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, was the speaker on the negative side.

"A referendum on this question of the deportation of alien Communists would be upheld by the American people 99 to 1," Mr. Fish declared. His audience, to judge by the applause Mr. Fish received, agreed with him.

"The Communists come here uninvited, to enjoy the protection and opportunity afforded by our laws and free institutions," he said, "and when they get here they seek to overthrow them by force and violence. If they do not like our Government and our institutions, let them go back to their native lands where there is not any free speech." Over 70 per cent of the 600,000 Communists in the United States are aliens, he said.

Mr. Fish severely condemned the action of American capitalists in financing the Soviet five-year plan, aimed ultimately at their destruction, through furnishing credit and technical experts.

"We will lose this year our entire wheat export to foreign markets, valued at $200,000,000, as a result of this suicidal support," he said. Within four years, on four commodities alone—wheat, lumber, oil and cotton—the United States will lose $1,000,000,000 through this self-destructive support of the Soviet's plan.

Mr. Fish divided the study of Communism into three parts: the revolutionary, the moral and religious, and the economic. The first of these, the revolutionary, is not an immediate menace for the United States, but it is in Germany, China and India, he asserted. The third he termed "the most important, the most immediate, the most vital issue in the world," because of Russia's system of forced and convict labor. He contrasted the 20 cents a day wage of the Soviet worker with the $3 wage of the American laborer.

Mr. Fish ridiculed the statement by Mr. Baldwin that "there is no single case in the 10 years' record of Communist prosecutions in the United States of any act of violence or even incitement to violence." He pointed out that there have already

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Frankie Renner Leaves Typewriter for Flight Record

AKRON, O., March 14 (AP)—A business woman, who is just as efficient in the air as in the office, today claimed to have broken the women's altitude record by more than half a mile.

Miss Frankie Renner, who ordinarily is known as secretary-treasurer of the Robbins Flying Service, took her biplane up through a howling gale and numbing cold yesterday to a ceiling estimated by the Weather Bureau at 33,000 feet.

If calibration of her barograph at Washington sustains her claims, she easily will have surpassed the record of 30,064 feet claimed only eight days ago by Miss Ruth Nichols, Rye, N. Y., society girl. Her altimeter stopped recording at 28,000 feet.

Miss Renner came down after four hours and four minutes, showing little effects of her ordeal. The plane and motor worked so well she just set the controls and let it climb while she busied herself with calculations and notations.

Women Altitude Leaders

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Five women have made notable contributions to altitude flying. First cognizance of attempts by women to attain records for their sex was taken by the National Aeronautic Association in 1929.

Some who reached new heights were:

Miss Louise McPhetridge, at Oakland, Calif., Dec. 7, 1929—20,270 feet.

Miss Marvel Crosson—23,916.

Miss Eleanor Smith, Mineola, N. Y., March 10, 1930—27,418 feet.

Miss Ruth Nichols, New York and New Jersey, March 6, 1931—30,064 (claimed).

Miss Frankie Renner, Akron, O., March 13, 1931—33,000 feet (claimed).

YELLOW RAIN SPOTS GOWNS IN BELGRADE

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, March 14 (AP)—Rain which stained with bright yellow the hats and clothes of pedestrians fell on Belgrade today. The phenomenon was attributed to presence in the sky of dust lifted by recent earthquakes and borne northward by the wind.

Rain of normal color but in unusual volume joined with the sudden melting of snows on the mountains to cause elsewhere in Jugoslavia a serious flood situation. Villas were under water over a distance of 20 miles from Noya to Stara Gradishka.

He Helped Lindbergh to Conquer Atlantic

Underwood

DR. JAMES H. KIMBALL

Famous Fliers Honor Him Who Eased the Way

League of World Aviators Awards Medal to American Meteorologist

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Dr. James H. Kimball appreciates that gold medal the boys pinned on him today.

"Who's Who" will tell you he was consulting meteorologist for Lindbergh, Chamberlin, Byrd, Bertaud, Brock, Haldeman, Lotti and Yancey before they braved the elements above the Atlantic.

Dr. Kimball will peer out under gray locks that fall over his forehead and disclaim any personal credit.

"It's the weather bureau, not me," he will say. "Of course, I was the one that came into contact with the boys and they make it personal."

The medal to Dr. Kimball was presented by the International Ligue of Aviators, of which King Albert of Belgium is honorary chairman. Dr. Kimball also is being received into the leaue as an honorary member and will be the first American so honored.

Only one flight was made against the advice of Dr. Kimball. Ruth Elder and Capt. George Haldeman started in the face of storms raging over the eastern Atlantic. If they had waited, another storm brewing in the western side would have caused postponement of the flight until the following year.

Dr. Kimball if he had actual control of transatlantic fling would insist that planes be efficient and have ample fuel supply to carry them considerably beyond their goals. He would insist on each plane carrying a navigator versed in astronomical observations, and a two-way radio equipment.

"I would also try to prevail upon the pilots to make a test flight to Bermuda and back before starting across," he says. "If a pilot can navigate well enough to find Bermuda he can fly over the ocean."

New Process Draws Sugar From Grapes

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14 (AP)—Discovery of a practicable method of manufacturing invert sugar out of grapes was announced yesterday by Pierre Philippo, president of International Sugar Corporation, who supervised experiments during the last six months.

In the process of producing invert sugar Philippo and his collaborator, Richard Spreckels, said they obtained carbon dioxide which they converted into dry ice. The by-product immediately became more important commercially than the sugar. Products of lesser importance, yeast and alcohol, also were commercially valuable, the officials said.

The dry ice, Philippo estimated, will cost $2 a ton to produce. It will be sold, he said, for $120 a ton.

Present plans call for the use of 100,000 tons of grapes this season. Philippo said all kinds of grapes could be used for fructose production, but those richer in sugar content, such as the sultanas and concords, would be best suited.

Parley on New Pact Suggested by Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—A note has been received by the State Department from the British Government, through Sir Ronald Lindsey, its Ambassador here, suggesting that the five naval powers send representatives to London to discuss a new naval agreement that will bring within its scope the recently effected Franco-Italian accord.

It is understood that Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, favors the proposal. Technical experts, both civilian and naval, it is said, will be sent to the gathering in the event such a conference is held.

The United States Government, it is declared, favors a new three-power pact with France, Italy and Great Britain, the directly interested parties in the Franco-Italian agreement, signing it, and the United States and Japan giving approval through a note. By this means, it was explained, the necessity of submitting the matter to the Senate for ratification would be avoided.

PERSIA-SOVIET PACT FILED

GENEVA, March 14 (AP)—The Persian Government has registered with the League of Nations a treaty of neutrality concluded with the Soviet Republic in 192?

RELIEF BILLS COST NATION $650,000,000

Tilson Survey of Past Session of Congress Finds Amount Justifiable

SAYS THE RECORD AS WHOLE IS GOOD

Blames Filibuster for Defeating Copyright and Other Important Bills

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—More than $850,000,000 was appropriated by Congress for relief measures of one form and another, John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut and majority floor leader of the House, estimated today in a survey of the past session to be published in the Congressional Record.

He first estimated relief appropriations at $400,000,000 but points out that this figure omits advancements authorized to the Farm Loan Board, loan increases authorized for veterans' service certificates, and the $250,000,000 appropriated for the Federal Farm Board. These additional appropriations bring up the actual total voted for relief purposes to over $650,000,000, he estimates.

"The total of government expenditures, authorized or actually made for these purposes, is staggering in its magnitude," he said, "but justifiable in so far as substantial progress has been made in properly relieving distress."

He enumerates the principal items voted for relief as follows: Emergency Construction Act, $116,000,000; emergency construction item in First Deficency Act, $15,000,000; additional appropriation for federal aid highways, $42,000,000; advances to reclamation fund, $5,000,000; drought relief, loans for food, seed, fertilizer, etc., $69,000,000; increase in public building appropriation and additional authorization for new building, $116,000,000; advances to shipping board construction loan fund, $35,000,000; total, $398,000,000.

Important Bills Lost

Mr. Tilson finds that although much very good legislation was enacted, several very important bills were defeated due to the rules of the Senate, which permit one man to filibuster out a session even though he may be in a minority of 1 to 95.

Among this group of bills he mentions particularly the Vestal bill for the revision of copyright law. Pointing out its importance in bringing domestic law up to date and in providing for American admission to the international copyright union, he said it was "most unfortunate the bill failed to pass."

The maternity bill providing federal aid for state child and maternal welfare work was another measure, which Mr. Tilson said should have been passed, but was lost through "the Senate one-man filibuster."

Of the Norris "lame duck measure," designed to correct this very evil of which he complains, he said:

Pulling Its Own Nose

"By the 'lame duck' proposal, instigated and kept alive by an inane and catchy phrase, it is seriously proposed to amend the fundamental law of the land in order to remedy a situation brought about by the archaic rules of the Senate. It remains to be seen whether the rules of the Senate are regarded by the country as more sacred than the Constitution upon which our Government and our liberties rest."

Referring to the new Veterans Loan Act Mr. Tilson, who opposed it although it was passed over the President's veto, said:

"We all hope that it will turn out to be a boon to veterans rather than an inducement to them to sacrifice what amounts to the protection of a paid-up insurance policy of twice the amount that can now be borrowed upon it."

The Wagner unemployment prevention bills he indorsed. Among many other measures which he classified as constructive legislation Mr. Tilson mentioned the bill giving Saturday half holidays to government employees, the Jones Prohibition Act limiting penalties for minor infractions, the oleomargarine law, and the amendment to the citizenship laws retaining citizenship for American women who marry aliens unless they deliberately renounce their American allegiance.

Peru Not as Quiet as Supposed to Be

LIMA, Peru, March 14 (AP)—Peru's political difficulties, which seemed last night to be almost over, became critical again today when the faction at Arequipa gave notice of dissatisfaction at the way things were going in Lima.

Three Arequipa delegates talked all night with the Junta set up here by Dr. David Samanez Ocampo, presumably in connection with the presence of Lieut.-Col. Gustavo Jimenes as Secretary of War, a Cabinet personality to which the Arequipans object.

The conferees believe themselves close to agreement and so informed th men at Arequipa, but the Arequipans replied suggesting another conference with a new delegation, whereupon the junta issued an ultimatum directing the southern faction to come to terms on pain of "drastic steps." The Arequipa reply had not been made public this morning.

WOMAN'S PARTY 'EQUAL RIGHTS' IDEA CRITICIZED

Conference Speaker Likes 'Equal Opportunity for Equal Contribution'

An attack on the National Woman's Party slogan of "equal rights" was made in the very citadel of the party during the dinner which concluded the regional conference held in Boston March 12 and 13. Miss Annie W. Goodrich, dean of Yale University School of Nursing, declared she was "not very fond" of the term "equal rights." She preferred, she said, the phrase "equal opportunity for equal contribution."

Women, she said, needed protection in some directions and men in others. Men's need for protective legislation was first brought home to her at election time. She still remembered her surprise when she found that it took men half a day off from their work to record their votes. Their sense of civic responsibility was such, she said, that some of them did not even return on the day following. A woman would have taken no more than a couple of hours, she declared.

Miss Goodrich said she would protect men from the temptations which put their health and efficiency in jeopardy of this kind, just as she would protect nursing mothers from being turned out of their jobs. She urged women to shoulder their responsibilities. They must not lay the whole burden on the other sex. It wasn't fair on the men.

Miss Gail Laughlin, national vice-chairman of the party, who followed Miss Goodrich, championed the claim for equal rights. She deplored, she said, the fact that women have not yet learned to unite for political action. Women were unselfishly interested in political questions. Men had been brought up with opposite motives.

Describing her experiences as a member of the Maine Senate, Miss Laughlin said that on one occasion a fellow Senator, a man, had asked her to sponsor his bill on the ground that she was a better speaker than he. "That," she exclaimed amid loud laughter, "is what women want." She explained that what she meant was that men should accept them politically on their merits and not as members of a sex.

Another national vice-chairman, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, urged a campaign for an amendment to the Constitution, giving women equal rights with men. She recalled how, when she was married in Delaware 32 years ago, her husband was required, before the ceremony could be performed, to find someone who would put himself under bond to keep her out of the poorhouse for a year. Her recollection of the indignation she felt at a complete stranger having to tage up this bond on her behalf was still vivid. Happily things had progressed since then, but women were still far from the goal of equality.

Mlle. Fanny Bunand-Sevastos told of the work accomplished by women in the international field, particularly in fighting against the nationality convention signed by 30 nations at The Hague in March, 1930. The half-loaf offered at The Hague and later on at Geneva, when the question came up before the League Council, was not acceptable to women, she declared. convention might be ratified by a But if women did not take care the number of states. She congratulated the United States on having led the opposition against the Hague proposals.

Optimism Prevails at Job Conference

There was a note of optimism during the conference of Governors' representatives, from the six New England states, who met yesterday at the Hotel Statler, Boston. The major purpose of the conference was the discussion of emergency methods of unemployment relief.

Harry C. Knight, president of the New England Council, stated that "we are not fooling ourselves that the depression is over, but the observations we have made give us reason to look optimistically toward the future."

James J. Phelan, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Employment, explained his plan for each community to establish a bureau for maintaining a continuous inventory of unemployed, and for local manufacturers to report monthly to the bureau the current number and classification of their employees.

Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's emergency committee, wired from Washington his interest in the proceedings. He declared that the discussion and judgments reached on the problems of the six states on common ground "will aid greatly in stimulating thought and action elsewhere."

Motorcar Body Call Aids Steel Operations

A STEADY call for automobile body sheets, and broader ordering of pipe material have resulted in increased schedules for steel operations in the Youngstown and Shenango valleys, reports from those districts reveal.

Square and rectangular tubing material is being sold in large quantities by one maker, the demand coming from builders of hangars.

It is announced that operating rates of steel plants will be increased next week.

Boston University Has Founder's Day

Boston University suspended its classes yesterday while students, faculty and trustees assembled at Tremont Temple to celebrate First Founder's Day in honor of William Fairfield Warren, first president of the institution.

In an impressive parade, faculty members and trustees, robed in academic caps and gowns, marched from Gilman Hall to the Temple, headed by Daniel L. Marsh, president, and Gaspar G. Bacon, secretary of the university and president of the Massachusetts Senate. The celebration inaugurated Founder's Day as an annual observance.

President Marsh addressed the assembly on "Eliot and Warren: A Comparison and Contrast." An added feature was the singing of the university's new song, "Hail University," the words of which were written by President Marsh. Before the formal opening of services the university's orchestra of 50 pieces offered a half-hour concert.

TUFTS ATHLETIC PLANT APPROVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEDFORD, March 14—The last legal obstacle to the proposed construction of a $1,000,000 athletics plant at Tufts College, to be built in four units, was removed yesterday when the board of trustees approved the project.

Actual work will commence in April, it was announced, plans having been completed by architects in anticipation of the trustees' favorable action. The first three units will contain basketball courts, baseball cage, squash courts and regulation gymnasium equipment. Later, a fourth unit containing one of the largest swimming pools in Metropolitan Boston, will be added.

Advertising Art Exhibit Continued

Advertising art, displayed in the library of the Boston Chamber of Commerce as a contribution to the "Art Week in Boston" program, has attracted such wide interest that the exhibit is to be continued another week, it was announced today by the chamber's committee on industrial and civic art.

Fifty-three original paintings, with their reproductions as they appeared in advertising copy in leading magazines and newspapers throughout the country during the past year, are displayed. The pictures were selected by the Art Directors' Club at New York and represent the prize winners of the 300 best advertisements appearing in 1930, selected because of their artistic merit and the fitness of each picture to its advertising purpose. Leading national advertisers are represented.

The original paintings include works by such artists as Edwin Georgi, René Clarke, Rico LeBrun, Frank Lemon, Miguel Covarrubias, C. P. Helck, Charles Kaiser, Robert Gellert, Edward Benito and Carolyn Edmondson.

As a supplement to the exhibit of advertising art, there are also displayed 13 original paintings and reproductions of the 1931 edition of the Tileston & Hollingsworth Company calendar. The picture represents the work of 13 artists, and each page of the calendar has been set up and printed by a different New England printer.

FERRY TOLLS BRING REVENUE OF $95,000

Ferry tolls produced $95,000 in revenue to the city of Boston in 1930, an increase of 31 per cent over 1929, owing to the increase in the rate of the tolls, says the civic bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in commenting on the city collector's report.

Property tax collections were $51,400,000, or 85 per cent of the total assessed, which is the same percent as in 1929. In view of the business depression, this is an unusually good showing, says the civic bureau. The new auto excise tax produced $753,000 on 1930 assessments, which was $200,000 less than was brought in during 1929, the reason for the drop not being immediately apparent, says the bureau.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate northerly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 30 degrees.

All New England: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time. 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Mar.14	Max. Mar.13		8 a.m. Mar.14	Max. Mar.13
Albany	32	36	Memphis	52	68
Atlantic City	33	50	Miami	66	72
Boston	33	42	Montreal	26	30
Buffalo	24	30	Nantucket	32	40
Calgary	12	..	New Orleans	60	70
Charleston	54	58	New York	32	42
Chicago	36	40	Philadelphia	36	48
Denver	34	42	Pittsburgh	34	42
Des Moines	34	60	Portland, Me.	30	40
Eastport	34	38	Portland, Ore.	38	56
Galveston	62	66	San Francisco	52	66
Hatteras	48	56	St. Louis	44	68
Helena	30	52	St. Paul	32	38
Jacksonville	56	74	Seattle	40	52
Kansas City	30	60	Tampa	56	72
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	40	52

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:22 p. m., Sunday 8:36 a. m.
Height of tides 7.3 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:19 p. m.

FREIGHTER HOPATCONG SOLD

BALTIMORE, Md., March 13 (AP)—The freight steamer Hopatcong was sold at auction here yesterday for $30,000, a fraction of the cost, which was more than $2,000,000. Construction was started during the World War but was not completed until after the armistice.

WESLEYAN WINS DEBATE

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 14 (AP)—Wesleyan University defeated Rutgers in a debate here last night, 3 to 0, on the topic, "Resolved, That the Several States Should Enact Legislation Providing for Unemployment Insurance." Wesleyan upheld the negative.

Boston Hotel 'Right Smart of a Tavern,' but a Little Bit Short on Stable Room

Reuben Curtiss of Chatham Four Corners Knew His Statutes and When He and 'Bess' Appeared for Night's Lodging He Had to Show 'Em the Law on the Subject

The law is the law. On March 12, in Boston, the law was the law to Reuben Curtiss. He had come by horse and buggy to Boston from Chatham Four Corners which is in Columbia County, New York, on an errand involving 43 head of cattle; naturally night fell; naturally Mr. Curtiss wanted a place to lay his head; naturally he wanted a place where his horse "Bess" could lay hers, or whatever horses do for the mechanics of sleeping.

Long years ago Mr. Curtiss' father told him the Brunswick in Boston was "right smart of a tavern." Mr. Curtiss had no reason to disbelieve him. Accordingly, when the sun set and the shadows fell, Mr. Curtiss arrived at the Brunswick to arrange himself and Bess for the night, only to find out that, whatever the Brunswick was, it wasn't "right smart enough of a tavern" at the moment, to deal with Bess, though it could deal with him all right.

But Mr. Curtiss is "right smart" of a man himself. Sometime in the course of his life, he has picked up a little information about the law of tavern keeping.

So when the clerk said, "Yes, we can take care of you, Mr. Curtiss," but "No, we can't take care of Bess," Mr. Curtiss spoke up.

"I know the law," he said. "You must have stable room, hay and provender for the horses and cattle of guests. I won't embarrass you none about the cattle, but I'll thank you to see to Bess right off."

A brass bound bell boy looked startled. The clerk looked embarrassed. Mr. Curtiss is a man of action. "Act pert, now, else I'll find out if ye've got more kinds o' law than I know about."

Plainly there was no room for Bess in the hotel. Bess was, indeed, standing before the hotel, head drooping, the perfect picture of the unbidden guest.

It seemed to Mr. Curtiss that both time and further bother would be saved by consulting the local constabulary. At Police Headquarters Capt. James J. Walkins listened to his tale. They looked up the statute. Mr. Curtiss was right. Mr. Curtiss returned to the hotel triumphant. "Thar; I told ye."

It will be a long time before you can get a calm story of the next few minutes from the clerk in charge, Henry Nelson. But while he was thinking what a fool the fellow was who said there is nothing new under the sun, he harkened to the intimations from the local constabulary, as minutely explained by Mr. Reuben Curtiss, and found a place for Bess to lay her head.

And so to bed.

INSURANCE FRAUD DOCTORS SENTENCED

Although many petitions for clemency, signed by hundreds of Hudson, Marlboro and Maynard citizens, were presented to the court, Dr. Irving F. Armstrong, Hudson, and Dr. Edward J. Flaherty, Maynard, were given jail sentences—the former of 15 months and the latter of nine—at the Middlesex Criminal Court, yesterday, for conspiring to steal from three insurance companies.

Judge John M. Gibbs said, in sentencing the physicians, that without their help the conspiracy could not have amounted to anything. They, he said, for a few dollars prostituted one of the noblest professions known to men. The conspiracy was alleged to have been based on fraudulent accidents, in which the physicians assisted by making false reports on injuries.

BOSTON TO GET NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Boston is to have another steamship service to and from Pacific coast ports. The Quaker Line is planning monthly service between Boston and Philadelphia and ports on the west coast. C. H. Sprague & Son of Boston are to be agents for the line here. The first steamer expected to come to Boston is the San Rafael, which is due in Boston late in April, to be followed by the San Vincente, due late in May, according to present plans.

POSTAL SHOP FUND EXPECTED

Early action in the next Congress is anticipated on an appropriation for the proposed postal workshop at the South Station and it is still possible to have the building ready by the time the new Federal Building in Post Office Square is completed, according to the committee on postal facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

TRANSIT EXPANSION BILLS ARE WITHHELD

Until such time as the Commonwealth determines the future status of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the Metropolitan Transit Council feels it unwise to prepare bills covering a $50,000,000 rapid transit proposition. Members of the council, representing 33 metropolitan cities and towns, met in conference yesterday at the office of Mayor James M. Curley.

The transit proposition calls for a new system from Union Square, Brighton to Arlington and from South Huntington Avenue to Orient Heights, hooking into the East Boston tunnel, as well as the purchase of the Chelsea division of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway.

BOSTON CUBS PLAY LAST HOME CONTEST

Needing only a victory and a tie while the Philadelphia Arrows lose one game to make certain of the Canadian-American Hockey League playoffs, the Boston Cubs will strive hard in their last home game of the season to defeat the Providence Reds at the Boston Garden tonight. Providence has always been a strong drawing card here, and since the Cubs are now a greatly improved hockey team, it is not too much to expect a possible sell out.

Providence will be at full strength for the first time in weeks with Bud Cook, aggressive center, and "Demmy" Demarais, rugged defenseman, back on the job. The Cubs will have their usual lineup, with Jack Pratt, defenseman, more fit to play than in the encounter against Springfield, when he was not at his best. Benny Grant, who played a great game at goal against Springfield, will not be handicapped by the doubt concerning whether he is to return to Toronto, for all that is settled and he can devote his attention to shutting out the powerful Reds.

Boston Y. M. C. A. to Seek $139,000

The annual budget balancing campaign of the Boston Y. M. C. A. will open with a dinner Monday at the Huntington Avenue Branch. It is expected that the entire drive organization, headed by William J. Davidson, commander-in-chief, will be present.

A goal of $139,000, less than 10 per cent of its 1931 operating budget, has been set by the association. The money desired will cover the work of the Boy's Division in providing new clubs, gymnasiums, vocational training, social activities, community service and outdoor interests at the various "Y" branches in close coöperation with churches, schools and home. It will also cover the work with young men in physical education, academic and technical training; expenditures for work among foreign students and churches; repairs and replacements on association buildings and equipment.

In speaking of the purposes of the drive and the need which faces the Boston Y. M. C. A. in 1931, Mr. Davidson said, "Depressions, unemployment, and economic distress are no longer purely problems of the individual. They are civic responsibilities, placing double burdens upon the social agencies of the community long after the causes are removed and conditions are better."

The 1930 activities of the Boston Y. M. C. A. have been the most extensive in recent years, and the demands upon its facilities have been the greatest in the history of the association. Social, religious, education and recreational activities have been provided for the largest number of men and boys in the history of the association. Association membership includes men from over 65 different countries and from 50 different religions, all of whom have been able to enjoy the privileges and services of the "Y" without reference to race or creed.

DAIRYMEN APPROVE NEW MARKETING PLAN

WELLS RIVER, Vt., March 14 (AP)—Nearly 800 dairymen from 100 towns in Vermont and New Hampshire last night unanimously indorsed the proposed New England Dairies, Inc., organization of which as a coöperative marketing body is recommended to stabilize the dairy market.

Speakers told the delegates from Coos and Grafton Counties in New Hampshire and Caledonia and Orange Counties in Vermont that each cent reduction in the price of milk resulted in a monthly loss of $750,000 to the dairymen of New England.

NO TOLERATION FOR COMMUNISM IN U.S., SAYS FISH

(Continued from Page 1)

been some 15 or 16 Communists deported for those very causes.

He also quoted from the report of the Fish committee to Congress extracts showing that "The American Civil Liberties Union is closely affiliated with the Communist movement in the United States," and that its main function is "to attempt to protect the Communists in their advocacy of force and violence to overthrow the Government," that it "attempts not only to protect crime but to encourage attacks upon our institutions in every form."

Mr. Baldwin admitted that the international Communist movement seeks to overthrow the capitalist by any means within its power, but he declared himself opposed to the deportation of any aliens for anything short of overt acts of violence, saying that this would be "to turn our backs on the whole institution of free speech."

He claimed that the violence preached by the Communist Party "is not the philosophy of immediate action, but of distant revolutionary change."

Mr. Baldwin quoted from the minority report of the Fish committee, which held that the solution of the problem lies not in deporting the Communists, but in the "wisdom of the legislators and in the unselfishness of our industrialists, who must work economic justice so that labor shall share more fully in the economic life of the nation."

ANOTHER YOUNG COLLEGE HEAD

MEADVILLE, Pa., March 13 (AP)—To the list of young college presidents in the United States today was added the name of William P. Tolley, of Madison, N. J., chosen president of Allegheny College at the age of 30. He succeeds Dr. J. A. Beebe, who retired last June.

ALLOTMENT FOR ARSENAL

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, today approved a construction allotment of $7221 for repair of the locomotive house at the Watertown Arsenal in Massachusetts.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Wellesley College: Presentation of three one-act plays, auspices Barnswallows Dramatic Association; dancing to follow plays; Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Highland Club, Highland Hall, 8.

Dancers' Club: "Presidents' Night" and ball; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Illustrated talk, "Wanderings Around the Caribbean," by Dr. Charles H. Tozier; auditorium, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Jamaica Plain: Dream pictures, "Norway and Sweden," by Branson De Cou, Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House.

Jamaica Plain: Play, "To Have the Honor," by A. A. Milne, presented by Footlight Club, Eliot Hall, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.

Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Tremont—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights" (film), continuous from 9 a. m.

Fine Arts Theater—The film, "Zwei Herzen im ¾ Takt." Continuous from 1 p. m.

Copley—"Heritage," 8:20.

Colonial—"Elizabeth the Queen," 8:20.

Plymouth—"Petticoat Influence," 8:30.

Repertory—"The Queen's Necklace" (film). Continuous from 1 p. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church: Asbury Temple, Main and Moody Streets, near Central Square, Waltham, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Arthur P. DeCamp, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Organization of Wellesley College: Billings Hall, Wellesley, 3.

Boston City Club: Concert, Boston Sinfonietta, Arthur Fiedler, conductor; Miss Virginia Warren, soprano; auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, 3:30.

Meeting, Boston Congregational Ministers; book review by the Rev. Harry W. Kimball, followed by discussion, Pilgrim Hall, 11.

Boston Public Library: "Miscellaneous Readings," Dr. Henry L. Southwick, 3:30. Concert, Lincoln House Association Orchestra, Jaques Hoffman, conductor, 8. Both events, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Concert, Boston Male Choir, auditorium, 448 Beacon Street, 4.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Society of Arts: Popular Science lecture, "X-Rays and the Structure of Crystals," by Dr. Bertram E. Warren; 4.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Authority in the Modern State," by Prof. Harold J. Laski, London University; Concert, Workmen's Circle Orchestra, direction Morris G. Paderson; Ford Hall, 7:30.

Old South Forum: Address: "Opium as a World Problem," by Dame Rachel Crowdy, chief of Opium Traffic Section, League of Nations Secretariat; Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, New England Ladies' Hairdressers Association, Foyer, 4; meeting, Sheraton Room, 8.

EVENTS MONDAY

Last day for filing 1930 income tax returns.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Lecture, Mrs. Jackson Fleming, Foyer, 11. Meeting, Travelers Insurance Company, State Suite, and luncheon, Sheraton Room.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Fourth in lecture series on "The History of the Art of Building," by Thomas F. McSweeney, auspices department of building and construction; Room 1-134, M. I. T., 10 to 12.

New England Women's Club: Illustrated lecture, "The Education of Blind Children," by Edward E. Allen, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Newton Center Garden Club: Meeting, talk, "Rock Gardening and Planting," by Mrs. Mary F. Colburn; Newton Center Library, 10:30.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Tourist Club, home of Mrs. C. Ralph Taylor, 31 Pelton St., 3.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, March 15, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Yelly d'Aránvi, violinist, and Pauline Danforth, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, March 15, at the Boston Art Club, the Boston Flute Players' Club.

Monday evening, March 16, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 18, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Howard Goding, pianist.

Thursday evening, March 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, March 20, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, March 21, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Dorothy Gordon, singer of folk songs.

Sunday afternoon, March 22, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, March 22, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Elly Ney, pianist.

Wednesday evening, March 25, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Donald Grout, pianist.

Thursday evening, March 26, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Lucille Monaghan, pianist.

Bach Festival

Tuesday afternoon and evening, March 24, in Symphony Hall, the Mass in B minor by the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 25, in Symphony Hall, a concert with Wallace Goodrich, organist, and Regina Patorni-Casadésus, harpist.

Thursday evening, March 26, in Symphony Hall, a concert with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Borovsky, pianist, and the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses.

Friday afternoon, March 27, in Symphony Hall, a concert with Messrs. Burgin and Theodorowiez, violinists, and the Bach Cantata Club; Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon and evening, March 29, in Symphony Hall, the Mass in B minor with the Harvard and Radcliffe choruses and the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Weekdays from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock every day except Monday. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings, early Italian engravings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c.; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Forty-second annual exhibition of water colors by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Etchings by American artists specializing in sporting subjects.

Jordan Marsh Gallery, Washington Street—Annual exhibit of pictures by contemporary New England artists. Through March 14.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Annual open exhibition of the Boston Camera Club. Through March 14.

Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers and by Frank W. Benson.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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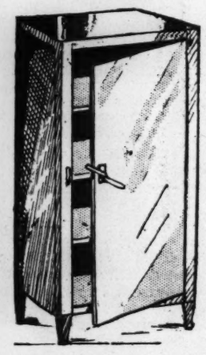
Houghton & Dutton Co.
BOSTON



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Steel Cabinets
Usually $6.50
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Green, Blue, Ivory, Walnut, Gray
Extra storage space without the expense of building a closet. Three shelves which are removable for adjusting to several heights. 44 inches high, 19½ inches wide. Finished in colors to match kitchens or bathrooms.

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Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

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To comply with the law, depositors are requested to bring or send in their Pass Books for verification during
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Presents
A FRESH ARRIVAL OF RICH FILET and CUT WORK
BANQUET CLOTHS
These lovely fine Linen Cloths with lavish Filet and Venise motifs and wide Filet Lace edge are beautifully embroidered and cut worked by hand. They provide a sumptuous setting for your table at the lowest price ever recorded..... $22.50
Regularly $37.50
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MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
SPRING FLOWER SHOW
Entire MECHANICS BLDG.
"A Fairyland of Fragrant Beauty"

MAR. 17-21
9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Admission $1.00

New Hats FOR SPRING
Step in and see our Spring showing of Millinery. Here are straws in Watteau and Halo effects, also in the popular Tricorne and Bicorne modes. Cleverly trimmed with small flowers and ribbon.
A most delightful selection of hats, some as low as $7.50.
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Delicious Food
Cooked and Served by American Women
Noon Day Lunch 30¢ to 50¢
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Hot Muffins every morning
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Sports Cottons for Spring
emphasize the importance of these four new weaves
Mesh weaves
Tweed weaves
Coin spot piques
Plain piques
75c to $2
a yard
STEARNS' yard goods section is displaying the new meshes in solid colors spotted or flecked with white; the new tweed weaves in pastels or white flecked with black; and the piques in solid colors with or without a rayon coin spot. These are cottons suitable for dresses, blouses and children's apparel.
Second floor.
R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S 1932 CANDIDACY GETS IMPETUS

Progressive Meeting Said to Have Aided Presidential Nomination Prospects

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 14 — One political development is outstanding as a result of the Democratic and Progressive gatherings held here in the past 10 days—the impetus they have given to the presidential candidacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York.

At both meetings he emerged as a possible liberal candidate in 1932. Democratic liberals, challenging the Smith-Raskob-Shouse leadership, submerged their own differences on the prohibition issue and rallied behind Governor Roosevelt.

The Progressives, seeing no possibility of a third party candidate in 1932 and disapproving of both President Hoover and the conservative Democratic leadership, with its reputed choice of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, or Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric Company, are said to view Governor Roosevelt as the best liberal hope.

Both Democrats and Progressives are said to approve of Governor Roosevelt on economic issues. They are joining on the common ground of liberalism, pushing the wet-and-dry question in the background. Governor Roosevelt is a wet, but has always stressed the economic issues in his campaigns. Liberal Democrats and Progressives also are split on prohibition. Some are wet and some are dry. But all stress economic issues above everything else.

Raskob Leadership

At their gathering the Democratic liberals assailed the Raskob leadership, on the ground that he brushed aside vital economic questions to press the wet issue. The Progressives at their conference expressed practically the same views. They went further on prohibition by declaring that it was a "sham issue," raised by monopolistic interests to divert attention from pressing economic problems.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Progressive conference, and Cordell Hull (D.), Senator from Tennessee, spokesman for the southern liberal element in his party, expressed similar views yesterday in discussing the situation.

Mr. Norris reiterated his declaration to the Progressive conference that what was needed in the White House "was another Roosevelt." He explained that he meant Theodore Roosevelt, and had no reference to Governor Roosevelt, but emphasized that above all a liberal was vitally needed.

"It is fair to assume that since I opposed Hoover in 1928, I will oppose him in 1932," Mr. Norris said. "I was satisfied then that he did not represent views on government acceptable to me, and I think his record has shown he is on the side of big business and the monopolies. If the Democrats nominate a conservative I'll go fishing.

Points of Unity

Mr. Hull pointed out the numerous points of unity between the Progressives and liberal Democrats; the former's "indictment" of the Hoover Administration, their challenge of the "reactionary Republican control of government," of the Republicans' "narrow and extreme nationalism."

"Democrats agree with the Progressives," Mr. Hull said, "that a third party is entirely inadvisable, and that the only practical hope for the liberal forces of the country is in the Democratic Party."

Less openly other liberal Democrats and Progressives are talking the same way. Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, although a stanch dry, frankly declared that if his colleague, Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, could not get the nomination, "I so much approve of Roosevelt's policy I would be for him."

The Progressives by stressing economic issues are believed to be materially aiding the Roosevelt candidacy. By focusing public attention on such issues as the tariff, water power, electoral reform and monopoly control it is declared here, they are putting prohibition in the background and cutting the ground from under the Raskob leadership, which hopes to divert attention from its very conservative economic views by a vigorous wet agitation.

In pressing an economic program it is asserted that the Progressives will strengthen the hands of the liberal Democratic leaders in Congress by enabling them to force their party to take such a position on economic issues. Such a course would tend to aid Governor Roosevelt's candidacy.

A strong intimation that any attempt by Republican leaders to campaign among the farmers this summer, in support of the Administration's agricultural record, would be vigorously challenged was made by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Progressive conference. Mr. Borah declared yesterday that should the Republicans send out speakers, as the Republican National Committee recently indicated, "they will be trailed with speakers from our own group."

Daniels Denounces Raskob Proposal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Democratic Party will invite another disaster by making prohibition a principal issue in the 1932 presidential campaign, Josephus Daniels, publisher of the Raleigh News and Observer and wartime Secretary of the Navy, declared in discussing the state liquor control plan sponsored by John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at the recent meeting in Washington.

"Mr. Raskob's proposal is a camouflaged proposition to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, which was ratified by all states except two," Mr. Daniels charged. "The Jeffersonian doctrine of 'state's rights' was followed in ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Repeal by the Raskob camouflage means the return of the saloons. The issue is clear cut. Prohibition was not a party issue when it was ratified, it is not a party issue now. It won't be a party issue in 1932.

"The people are demanding bread, not booze," he declared.

INDIAN PRINCES TO SCAN SCOPE OF HOME RULE

(Continued from Page 1)

narrow streets in their gorgeous uniforms of red, blue, purple and green, richly decorated with symbols of their respective clans.

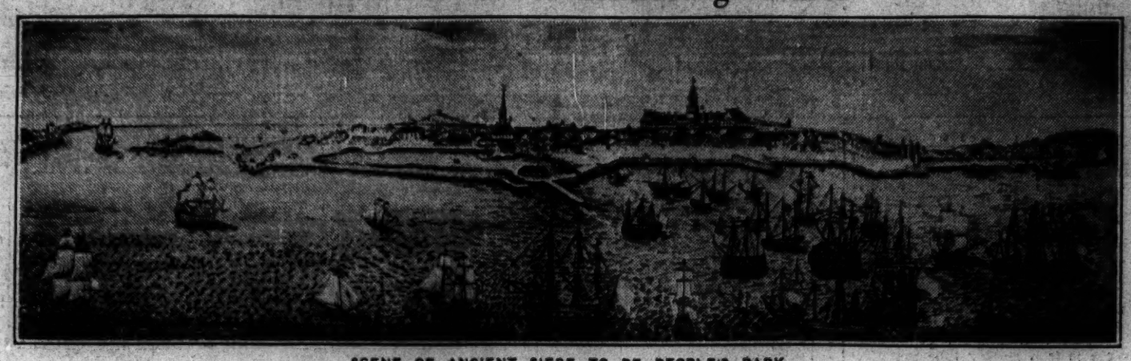
Coolies carrying on their heads magnificently upholstered furniture between the old and new capital where the Princes are housed in palatial homes do so with a real sense of the importance of their task, manifesting in their manner they are on no ordinary business in thus conveying domestic articles of singular beauty, uncovered for all to see.

Thoughtful political observers who can picture the future governmental era in India view the sessions of the Princes as a harbinger of the time when Princes and people alike will discuss India's political problems.

While many including Mahatma Gandhi, contend that "undiluted autocracy" and "undiluted democracy" cannot possibly blend, under the genius of British parliamentary institutions the system has been functioning in certain particulars with considerable success, and the India which the Round Table evolved implies elaboration of a scheme which already loosely exists.

This year the Chamber of Princes meets in the entirely new political atmosphere which the London conference established and it is understood that the Round Table proposals will form a chief consideration, although the Princes will not study the projected constitution in practical details, but only in the wide fundamentals.

French Fortress of Louisbourg in 1731



SCENE OF ANCIENT SIEGE TO BE PEOPLE'S PARK

Canada Secures for National Park Spot Recalling the Name of Wolfe

Dominion Obtains Famous Site on Which Stood French Fortresses in the Days of Anglo-French War—Pretty Incident During Siege Related

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — With the securing by the Canadian Government of 328 acres comprising the site of the famous French fortress of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, and turning them into a national park, interest is focused on what is probably the Dominion's most historic spot, with the possible exception of Quebec, and like Quebec connected with Wolfe's immortal name.

Under the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, which closed the war between British and French without removing its causes, it was agreed that Hudson Bay, Newfoundland and Acadia, "according to its ancient limits," should belong to Great Britain, while Isle Royale and the islands of the St. Lawrence should still be retained by France. But no one regarded this settlement as satisfactory or permanent, least of all the French, whose territories stretched from the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi through the backlands of the continent.

At the gateway of Canada they saw a rock-bound harbor difficult of access and easy to defend, and there, in 1717, they began the building of a fort from the plans of Sieur Verville, an engineer sent out from France, which cost not less than 30,000,000 livres before it was finished, 23 years later. In 1745 the citadel was besieged by the New Engand forces, led by Colonel Pepperell, with Commander Warren of the King's navy in charge of the naval force, and defended by the French Governor Du Chambon and Captain "Corsair" Morpain and Captain de Thierry. The latter capitulated after 47 days. Three years later, at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, this magnificent fortress was handed back to France.

In the second and more famous battle of Louisbourg in 1758 the land forces were under the command of the English General Amherst, with Wolfe among his officers, and the navy under Admiral Boscawen, while Governor Drucour led the fort and Captain Des Gouttes the French fleet. This siege lasted only two days longer than the former, but saw some stirring episodes, including the escape of the French frigate Arethuse.

Never, says one diarist, was war carried on with more courtesy. In the midst of negotiations for surrender Amherst sent a present of two pineapples to Madame Drucour to which Governor Drucour responded in like manner. Madame Drucour, it seems, had won the admiration of the British general by "daily walking the ramparts and firing three cannons to encourage the troops." In 1760 the whole fortress, with the exception of a group of casements, was razed to the ground.

Largely owing to the effort of Capt. T. D. Kennelly, a retired officer of the Indian navy living at Louisbourg, an association was formed that acquired the land from the yeoman owners. Later the Society of Colonial Wars of America erected a monument to the fallen. Then the Government, taking over the site, erected other memorials and a museum and named it Louisbourg National Historic Park.

Indiana's Mob Law Signed by Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 13—A measure designed to strengthen the hand of the Attorney-General of Indiana in dealing with mob violence, which was enacted by the General Assembly, became a law today with the signature of Gov. Harry G. Leslie.

James A. Ogden, Attorney-General, has been prosecuting Negro lynching cases against alleged participants in a Marion mob, but has been unable to convict. One of those indicted was the sheriff in whose custody Negroes were held before the lynching.

The new law suspends the sheriff of a county in which lynching occurs. It is provided, however, that within two weeks the sheriff may petition the Governor and be reinstated providing it can be proved that the prisoners were taken from the sheriff by force. The law legalizes court action for personal injury of those mobbed, if alive, or the action of dependents for property damage or loss incurred by mob action.

FLYING LABORATORY TESTS RADIO PLANT

DAYTON, O., March 13 (AP)—For the purpose of testing high frequency radio equipment, the flying radio laboratory of Wright Field, a specially equipped transport plane, left here today on a three-day test flight, which will take it to Miami, Fla.

Radio amateurs all over the country have been asked to try to contact the plane and report their reception to Lieut. H. G. Messer, acting officer in charge of the laboratory. The plane will use the call letters AB-6.

Man So Eager for Justice Telephones Judge for It

EVANSTON, Ill., March 11 (AP)—Justice moves fast here in Evanston. Harry H. Porter, police magistrate, yesterday couldn't get his car out of the garage because of snow drifts. After he decided to stay home the telephone rang. His clerk was on the wire.

"There's a defendant down here in your courtroom asking for justice," he said.

"What's the charge?" demanded Judge Porter.

"Disorderly conduct."

"Put him on the phone."

The clerk did.

"What's your story?" demanded the judge.

Fred M. Russell told it.

"You're fined $3 and costs," said the judge.

Dixie Women Urged to Boost Cotton Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Governor Blackwood has issued an appeal for South Carolina women to don cotton clothing in an effort to boost the southern product.

The Governor's statement was inspired by an invitation to attend the cotton ball at Clemson College. He declared himself keenly interested in any enterprise that has for its purpose the promotion of wider and greater interest in cotton consumption.

"It would be a matter of personal delight if our girls and women would come to the rescue of the cotton farmers by enthroning King Cotton in a prominent place in their wearing apparel," the Governor said. "The ladies hold the mastery of the situation, for they have it in their power to fix the styles."

"If the mothers, wives and daughters of Dixie say that cotton shall be supreme in style," he said, "King Cotton truly shall reign, as style from my point of view is an arbitrary mental adoption by people who are sufficiently recognized to be respected."

CALENDAR REFORM CASE SET FOR OCT. 26

GENEVA, March 14 (AP)—Calendar reform, which is being studied by committees in almost every country, will come before an international conference here next Oct. 26.

A League of Nations committee on communications and transport will designate a group of 12, it was announced today, to codify reports of the national committees and summarize their conclusions for submission to the various governments before the conference opens.

CHEAPER MEAT BILL LOSES IN REICHSRAT

BERLIN, March 14 (AP)—The cry of "cheaper meat for the poor" failed today when the Reichsrat threw out the Social Democratic dfaft bill to admit annually 50,000 tons of frozen meat duty free.

The measure already had been passed by the Reichstag.

VOLUNTARY OIL PACT PROPOSAL IS PROGRESSING

President Hopeful of Reduction in Imports Without Disturbing Price

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14—Steps initiated by President Hoover to bring about a trade agreement among oil companies for a limitation of oil imports are making progress, he announced today.

In a statement the President reviewed the oil situation and the efforts that his Administration is making to relieve the domestic oil situation. He declared that the Federal Oil Board is confident that a substantial reduction in imports can be brought about without disturbing the price of oil to the consumer.

Favorable progress, the President explained, was dependent upon the success of the board in bringing into an agreement the East Texas pool which has been recently developed and upon which no proration has been brought about.

Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, members of the board, are making a special effort to bring the Standard Oil Company of Indiana into such a compact. They announced yesterday that Standard Oil of New Jersey and the Gulf Oil Company had definitely joined the agreement, and that both the Royal Dutch-Shell and Pan-American Petroleum Company had made known their willingness to coöperate.

Standard of Indiana, Mr. Wilbur indicated, was the only large importer of oil which has not signified its intention of joining the agreement for the purpose of harmonizing oil importation with domestic production.

The agreement is voluntary on the part of the importing interests, Mr. Wilbur pointed out. It is not even in written form but consists of a pledge to prorate imports in accordance with the degree of proration practiced by domestic producers.

Reduction from 300,000 barrels per day to 100,000 has been asked by the domestic producers. Mr. Wilbur declined to say whether the agreement envisaged any such drastic reduction, but indicated it did provide for "several millions of barrels yearly" less than at present.

Venezuela and Mexico are the principal exporters of petroleum and its refined products to the United States. The agreement, it is understood, would be primarily directed at prorating the large gusher wells in those two countries.

Oil Industry Seeks Continuance of Code

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—A committee representing the oil industry yesterday asked the Federal Trade Commission to reconsider its contemplated action to withdraw its approval of the petroleum marketing code, in a communication presented by W. R. Boyd Jr., executive vice-president of the American Petroleum Institute, on behalf of the committee.

The communication was made public through the institute. The commission was asked to reapprove the 21 rules of the marketing code and give the committee "an opportunity to discuss with it, either at a private conference or in the course of an open meeting as the commission may elect, any specific objections which the federal body may have to any provisions of the code."

It was the sense of the meeting that abandonment of the code, which is designed to eliminate unfair competition and protect the consumers, would be a "calamity."

Minnesota Rejects Wet Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 13—Prospects of submitting the question of modifying the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act to the people of Minnesota, at the general election in 1932, have temorarily disappeared. The House of Representatives here rejected on March 12 a resolution providing for a referendum to determine the sentiment of the voters of the State on prohibition.

Although this same measure has been introduced at previous sessions of the Legislature, it has never received as strong support in the past as it did this year, when it was turned down by a vote of 67 to 55.

Reconsideration of the matter is not expected to come up in any guise during the balance of the session.

Henry Ford as 'Chef' Dances at Supper

FORT MYERS, Fla., March 13 (AP)—Henry Ford, wearing a chef's starched hat, and Mrs. Ford, dressed in the conventional black and white costume of a maid, gave one of their famous old-fashioned dances at a party here last night. Mrs. Thomas A. Edison also attended, dressed as a maid.

The party was given by Mr. and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest. Supper was served in a private dining room at an inn, which was designated as "The Help's Dining Room." The guests ate at improvised tables made of boxes. A three-piece orchestra played while the Fords gave their old-fashioned dance.

BONUS DEMANDS EXCEED VETERAN OFFICE ESTIMATE

$40,358,811 in Loans Allowed First Week; Needy Get Preference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 14 — The speed with which the veterans' bureau has handled applications and issued checks for loans on adjusted compensation certificates, recently authorized by Congress, has exceeded all expectations, Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs reported to President Hoover yesterday.

The first week the bureau received 966,793 applications for loans and mailed 105,766 checks, totaling $40,358,811.79. It was anticipated, General Hines said, that the output will increase at least 50 per cent this week and will shortly reach the peak of some 200,000 a week.

Nearly 1200 additional clerks already have been assigned to the work and these are rapidly becoming more and more efficient, the President was told. Cases showing emergency or urgent need are being given definite priority over all others. This selection process naturally slows up action on the mass of regular applications, General Hines said. He again emphasized the desirability of veterans applying for their loans only in case of actual necessity.

"The veterans' bureau is doing a big job and doing it well," the administrator declared, "but it can invoke neither magic nor miracle and I hope the veterans will appreciate the tremendousness of its task and not hamper it by unreasonable demands; their coöperation in this way will materially facilitate the administration of veteran relief in general and of the so-called bonus loans in particular."

Diplomas Withheld From Davidson Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

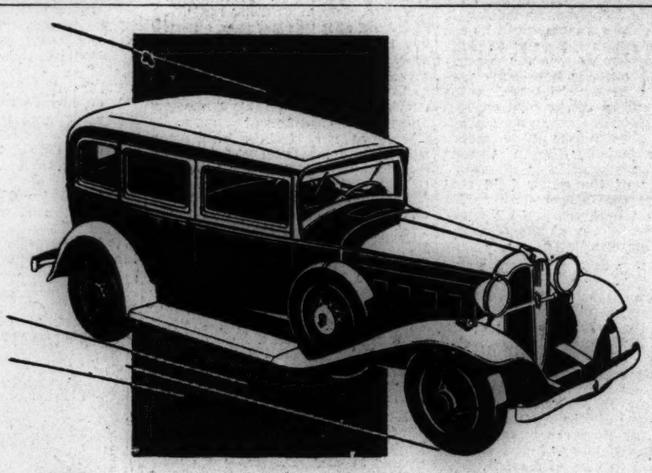
DAVIDSON, N. C.—Davidson College is not yet ready to give diplomas to girls, according to an announcement following a meeting of the college faculty for consideration of the resolution passed by the board of trustees at its midwinter meeting last month, which favored a coeducational system.

The resolution called attention of the faculty to a motion passed in 1928, sanctioning the giving of diplomas to women upon approval of the faculty, but which had, according to the resolution, apparently been tabled. The faculty, however, stated that it seemed "inadvisable to proceed according to the trustees' program at this time."

For many years Davidson has had a number of young women as students, some going three years and then to some other institution for their degree.

THOMPSON PRODUCTS YEAR

Net profit of Thompson Products, Inc., and subsidiaries for 1930 was equal to 36 cents a common share, compared with $4.58 a share in 1929.



A saving of $700 . . . on this largest, most powerful, low-priced
WILLYS-KNIGHT

NEW WILLYS CARS
A BIG SIX, priced like a four
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2 NEW WILLYS TRUCKS . .

Willys Six . . . . . $695 to $850
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The Willys-Knight reduction, impressive though it be, is not the only outstanding feature . . . This new Willys-Knight is larger, faster and livelier . . . It is distinguished in appearance, luxurious in appointment . . . It brings you the smoothness of the patented double sleeve-valve engine—87 horsepower, quiet operation, sturdy reliability, no valves to grind.

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Individuality is one of Fashion's important edicts this Spring. See Jays one-of-a-kind selections and realize how well prepared we are to serve you!

NEW YORK CITY
DISTINCTION
IN STORAGE WAREHOUSING

In splendor of location—In scope of facilities.

Storage for Silver, Rugs, Drapes, and other valuables is cheaper than burglary insurance and more safe. Fumigating is an important phase of our service.

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Riverside Drive at 134th Street, New York
Our Prices Impose No Premium for Superlative Service
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Acousti-Celotex fitted in perfectly with the intricate ceiling design of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Hartford, Connecticut. Isaac A. Allen & Son, Architect, Hartford, Connecticut. W. A. Borring, Consulting Architect.

Spoken words and musical notes

Clean Cut and True

MEMBERS of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Hartford, Connecticut, enjoy services unmarred by sound reverberation.

For Acousti-Celotex sound absorbing tile has been applied to the ceilings of this handsome edifice.

This means that all spoken words and musical notes travel clean-cut and true to all parts of the auditorium—undisturbed by reverberation.

In Christian Science churches in every section, Acousti-Celotex is appreciated by readers, lecturers, singers and listeners alike.

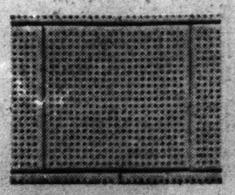
No remodeling is necessary when Acousti-Celotex is installed. It is applied right over your present ceilings.

Acousti-Celotex tiles are permanent. They require no extra maintenance cost. And they can be decorated exquisitely in desired patterns *with any type of paint* without impairing their effectiveness.

Send for complete information on the service performed by Acousti-Celotex. Use the coupon for convenience.

The Celotex Company, 919 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. In Canada: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal. Sales distributors throughout the World. Acousti-Celotex is sold and installed by Acousti-Celotex contracting engineers.

ACOUSTI-CELOTEX
FOR LESS NOISE—BETTER HEARING
The words Celotex and Acousti-Celotex (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) are the trademarks of and indicate manufacture by The Celotex Company



Acousti-Celotex is unique among acoustical materials. Its deep perforations permit repeated painting without sacrificing sound-absorbing value.

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Send us complete information on the use of Acousti-Celotex.

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE—AVIATION

'Ye Kitchen Workshoppe' Reopens

Radiovision Turns the Clock Hands Backward

By VOLNEY D. HURD

KITCHEN workshops have long been the delight of thousands of men and boys. The objects produced by these fabricators of dreams have been varied. Ten years ago something happened that made these workshops turn to a single product almost without exception. It also made hundreds of shops exist where they had been counted in tens before. This something was radio.

A few years ago this home experimental radio era passed. Only a few of the most faithful were left. Today a new "something" seems to be ready to break out of its shell after over five years of steady incubation. That is television. In addition to hearing the shell cracking we seem to hear the sharpening of tools as well.

We have just returned from a visit to New York where we inspected one of the three independent laboratories seriously engaged on this work. This was the Jenkins De Forest laboratory in Passaic, N. J. The busy preparations going on there confirmed our suspicions that the television era is with us and that it will start as did ordinary radio with the building of sets by home experimenters before it reaches the complete-set-for-the-home stage.

A Series of Impulses

Television demands that a picture be broken up into a series of impulses for the purpose of electrical transmission and then reassembled at the receiving end. Simple in theory, the actual mechanism so far developed has been fundamentally simple too. It is the scanning disk. It breaks up a picture into many dots. These dots act on a light-sensitive cell which makes electrical impulses according to the intensity of the light received. Thus if the spot is playing on a dark eyebrow a feeble impulse is sent. As it slides by out onto the white skin of the brow, a strong impulse is sent. From 2500 to 3600 of these impulses make up a complete picture. Then the procession starts over again.

Thus a 2500 group of dots represents the single frame of a picture such as we see in a strip of motion picture film. Sixteen of these pictures a second must be passed before the lenses in a motion-picture projector to give the sense of steady movement. The same idea holds true in television. From 15 to 20 of these 2500 dot pictures must be sent each second.

The Receiving Mechanism

On the receiving end a scanning disk identical with the one used for sending the pictures is required. It must turn at the same identical speed as the original. Its holes must also be in the same exact relationship. In the present type of receiver this disk scans the plate of a neon tube about an inch square. This tube is of the same reddish hue as we see in the tubular advertising lights on the streets of our cities. Thus the pictures all have a reddish tinge. With only a relatively small amount of light coming from such a small source and this cut up by the scanning disk so that much of it is lost, television has seemed to be limited.

Many people have been sitting on the fence waiting to see which way the compromise would fall. The scanning disk limited the light. The existing light sources were not strong. Either a more efficient method of breaking a picture up into dots for transmission was needed or better light sources.

Much research has failed to produce anything which breaks up a picture any better than the idea of scanning. Thus the next step is in the direction of getting better light sources. Already these are improving. Dim but quite good pictures can be thrown onto a screen measuring 15 inches square. If this has been achieved so far then more progress is sure to come.

The Jenkins DeForest "labs," instead of going after elusive conquests of new scanning arrangements, have concentrated on what has evidently become the method of development along which television will travel for a while at least. As a result they have developed more precision in their scanning. Their pick-up of objects is greatly improved, which means better images being sent out. They have improved the neon lamp used for reception.

Better Light Coming

That is not all. They are concentrating on developing better light sources and receivers to give a good kick to the impulses sent into these sources. A concentrated light is in the offing and this in turn is leading to lens scanning disks for better projection and the possibilities of a one-inch square picture becoming 24 inches square in the next few years, a picture thrown upon a screen exactly as we now do with home motion-picture machines.

Surely, to take part in this work is the kind of challenge that the old set builder has wanted. Heretofore there has been nothing much to tune in on, but the Jenkins group is to erect a powerful transmitter right in New York which will have regular programs of pickup material as well as talking pictures. The accompanying sounds will be sent out on another wavelength. The NBC and Columbia are both putting up high-powered television transmitters which will have excellent programs on the air. The Short Wave and Television laboratories in Boston are now on the air with 500 watts and more power is in sight. This station will also put out sound pictures.

DeForest is primarily interested, since it is a leading tube manufacturer and developer. Making excellent broadcast reception tubes, it finds itself equipped to go into extensive television research, for, as we said earlier, the light source holds the key to much of the progress in the next few years.

Television kits are already available. They are easy to assemble and operate. Conservative prophets state that television will be as much greater than sound broadcasting as motion pictures were over recorded music. If that is so, then the radio industry as we see it today is only a small promise of what is coming. With television the next step, a step still removed by a few years from the complete set for the home field, "ye kitchen workshoppe" should again come into its own. Mothers may prepare new posters which read, "No working on this table until after dinner and then don't bore holes through it!"

'Speaking From New York'

Let the Adults Have a Word

"PRESENT your specialty on the level of 13-year-olds. Do not overrate the intelligence of your listeners." That is the advice given by the Federal Bureau of Education to those who would use radiocasting for educational purposes; advice quoted by William Orton in a recent Atlantic Monthly article arraigning our commercialized American radiocasting as "the wholesale exploitation of sound in the various perversion of money getting . . ." "a far worse thing than the desecration of the countryside by billboards."

* * *

We call attention to Mr. Orton's stinging statements, because letters from readers indicate that this column enjoys the confidence of listeners who by no means are reconciled to the low standards of radiocast advertising. For example, Miss M. E. J. of Tacoma, Wash., writes:

"Your column, 'Let Well Enough Be Better,' received emphatic approval when my eye fell upon it. And now that another column has come out showing that others feel as I do, I have decided to add my wail to what I hope will be a growing cry from the public. . . . The programs should be for the benefit, enjoyment and education of the listeners, and not entirely for the profit of the sponsors. What can be done about it? Is there anything I—the individual listener—can do? If there is, I'll do it."

* * *

Miss M. E. J. can write to the offending station in each specific instance, state the listener's case as strongly as possible, and request the courtesy of a written reply, by someone in authority at the station, who will actually discuss the points raised, and the studio's point of view toward them.

If other readers who cannot be classed "on the level of 13-year-olds"—other readers whose intelligence radiocasting is now underrating—will follow the same course, and in addition send us copies of their letters, and later copies of any replies received from the studios, perhaps there can be built up through the medium of this column a protest which, ultimately, will improve the situation.

* * *

Such action will at least prove to commercial radiocasters that the adult mind among the listeners constitutes a strong minority which must be reckoned with. The American tendency to regard the verdict of the majority as right is illustrated once more in the naïve—we might even characterize it as mentally lazy—dependence of those who design radio programs upon what they believe to be the desires of the mass. But the leaven of the minority is at work, and it will increase in effectiveness in proportion to the degree in which it makes its well-considered convictions and desires known. The mass is ever vocal. It is the 13-year-old intelligence that rushes for pen and paper to jam the studio's mail with its ill-considered opinions. The minority too often submits in silence to conditions which, speaking, it might change. Those who desire the best in radiocasting should speak for it. Nor should they be content to let their letters to radiocasting stations go unanswered. This column will give them every possible coöperation, as outlined above, in publicizing their efforts to raise radiocasting above the 13-year-old level. Who, then, will be the first to speak?

* * *

It is said that a vacuum tube manufacturer did a $7,000,000 business in 1930, and a $27,000,000 business in 1929. Is it not possible that radio tube replacements decreased because listeners used their receiving sets less? And Dr. Lee De Forest says, "The listeners are tired of all the sales talk, and I for one do not blame them."

* * *

A reader asks about "The Perfect Song," which bows Amos 'n' Andy in and out. Written by Joseph Carl Briel. Chosen from among a score of compositions. Originally played as part of the score for the motion picture, "The Birth of a Nation." Arranged by Joseph Gallicchio, violinist and director of the trio who play it nightly. The cellist is Johan Lingemann, the pianist Franz Pfau . . . Says a publicity sheet from WOR: "The advent of sparkling programs, brilliant alike in subject and presentation, calls for more than ordinary attention from the prospective listener scheduling an evening's entertainment." True. But the listener is all attention. Let the studios turn on the brilliancy!

L. A.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:15 NBC, "Laws That Safeguard Society."
7:30 NBC, "On Top of the World—How the Associated Press Gathers News."
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, "Varieties": soloists; orchestra.
8:30 Jesters Trio.
8:45 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra. Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 Stocks; Popular songs.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Review.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Blackface songs and humor.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Popular program.
7:45 Tom Clines's Statler Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin" sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Vee Lawnhurst, songs at piano; Handy Boys, male trio; Earle Spicer, baritone.
9:00 Dance program.
9:30 NBC, Dance orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Saturday Night Review.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Irving Guyer's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Welcome to Stations WDAY and KFYR: Amos 'n' Andy; Phil Cook; Vaughn De Leath; Little Jack Little; Astrid Fjelde; Sisters of the Skillet; Salon Singers; orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 Dramatic sketch.
5:10 "Melody Snapshots."
5:15 Ted and His Greater Gang: popular.
5:30 "Merry-Go-Round": popular.
5:45 "Saturday Nighters": popular.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists: classical.
6:15 Popular orchestral program.
6:30 Musical Sports Review; Ralph Gilroy.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Armand Vecsey's Orchestra.
8:00 "Chronicles": recorded program.
8:30 CBS, Elsie May Gordon, monologues; Josef Bonime's string ensemble.
8:45 CBS, Mary Charles, soprano.
9:00 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Russian.
9:30 CBS, "The Farm Board and Its Problems," James C. Stone, chairman.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: sketch, "Arrah Na Pogue."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 Recorded program.
7:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 15

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:30 p. m.—Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
12:45 Vocational guidance talk.
1:00 Subscription fund concert; soloist.
2:00 NBC, Southern sketch.
2:30 "Why I Am a Navy Chaplain," Capt. E. W. Scott, U. S. N.; Navy Yard Band.
3:00 NBC, Charles Hackett, tenor.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Two talks; time announcement.
9:15 NBC, Grace Moore, soprano; Atwater Kent Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard Law School, speaker; Richard Crooks, tenor; orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:45 a. m.—Young Judea Concert.
10:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 Trinity Church, Boston.
12:45 p. m.—"Short Story Writing."
1:00 Stadler organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 NBC, William T. Cosgrave, President of Irish Free State, speaking from Ireland.
1:45 Ye Olde New England Choire.
2:00 Hour of Religious Liberals.
2:30 NBC, Ilo Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
3:00 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
3:15 Sojourners Club Program.
3:45 "The Unemployment Trust," Mayor Russell of Cambridge.
4:00 NBC, George Bass, violinist; saxophone; octet; accordion; string trio.
4:30 Harriette Elkind, violinist.
4:45 NBC, Symphony orchestra; soloist.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet; orchestra.
5:59 Time; weather; talk; Review.
6:15 "Chronicles": recorded program.
6:45 Co-Eds: skit and music.
7:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Shipbuilding Industry: talk; quartet; orchestra.
7:30 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor.
7:45 Popular program.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; William L. Chenery, editor; Hall-Johnson Negro Choir.
9:15 Dramatic program.
9:30 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 Cut-Ups Orchestra.
10:00 Popular songs.
10:15 NBC, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:30 NBC, Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Review.
11:15 NBC, Male quartet; orchestra.
11:30 Adolph Goebel, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-224m)

3:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Service of Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 Russian Art Choir.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists, chorus, orchestra.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Sweetheart Hour: Mixed quartet, orchestra.
6:00 Earle Nelson, Helen Barr; Funnybones; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Betty Smart, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 Dance orchestra.
7:30 Concert Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 Organ and soloists.
8:30 Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, The Gauchos: Argentine.
9:00 CBS, Irene Bordoni, soloist; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest; Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ, Paul Small, tenor; Duotones.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Russian.
11:00 Bruins-Falcons report; weather; news.
11:45 Frank J. Mahler, organist.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 New Mooners Orchestra.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:15 a. m.—CBS program.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, MARCH 16

Soloist and Orchestra

Giovanni Martinelli, tenor; concert orchestra, Wilfred Pelletier, conductor (CBS—T). Half hour. 8:30.

Ines Quinn, soprano; Rochester Civic Orchestra (WJZ—T). March Militaire (Schubert); Barcarolle, A Night in Lisbon (Saint-Saens). Irish Washerwoman (Sowerby); Last Rose of Summer, Miss Quinn, soloist; Irish Rhapsody (Herbert). 10.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy Program (WJZ Chain). Maude Runyan, English soprano, featured soloist. 7:45.

Male quartet; Harry Horlick's A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra (WEAF Chain). A familiar classics, ballads and popular mention. 8:30.

Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; male trio (CBS—T). Listen for "Something to Remember You By," "By Special Permission of the Copyright Owners," "Blue Danube Waltz," tango "Jalousie." 9.

Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Chicago period. 9.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloists (CBS—T). 10.

Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Hugo Mariani's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). "Symphonic Rhythm Makers" period. 10:30.

Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS—T). "The Old Maestro," from Chicago. 11:30.

Cab Calloway and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). Did you know that a national weekly magazine reported as a news event the appearance of Mme. Queen in the trial? Up to this time Correll and Gosden had had a rule not to introduce a feminine voice into their program. 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.

"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). A limerick contest. 9:30.

"The Problem of Thor Bridge" (WEAF Chain). Sherlock Holmes adventure. 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific at 9.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). Irish story. 10:30.

Orchestral

Jack and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05, 6:45.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Best known in group of classics are Rossini's "Semiramide Overture," Saint-Saëns' "Henry the VIII" music and Rubinstein's "Romance." 11.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8. **"Hitlerites Challenge the Reichstag" (WEAF—T).** James G. McDonald's "World Today" period. 7:15.

Communism and the Recommendation of the Fish Committee" (WEAF—T). Report of commission headed by Hamilton Fish, Representative from New York, investigating Soviet activities in the United States. Mr. Fish speaks from Washington. 7:45.

"How's Business" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.

Recitals

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Band Music

Arthur Pryor's Band (CBS). Fifteen minutes daily except Sunday. 8. Repeated for Midwest and far West at 11:15.

Daytime Programs

Parnassus String Trio (WEAF Chain). 9 a. m.

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain). 11:30 a. m.

"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain). Moth control, Dr. E. A. Black, federal entomologist; farm price situation, D. O. C. Stine, statistical expert. 12:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain). 1:30.

"The Play's the Thing" (WJZ Chain). Chicago studio program with Harvey Hays. 1:30.

Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). Songs and humor by male duo. 2:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

"Chicago Serenade" (WJZ Chain). Orchestral. 3:30.

Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 3:30.

Sixteen Singers (WEAF Chain). Mixed chorus. 3:30.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 4.

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4:15.

Art Gillham (CBS—T). Songs at the piano. 5.

Children's Story (WJZ—T). 5.

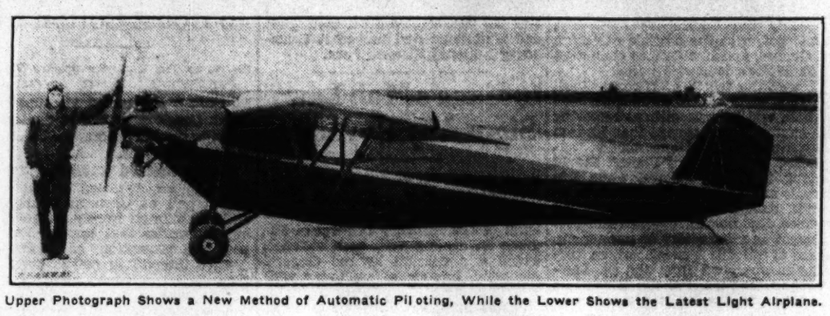
Gypsy Music Makers (CBS—T). Emery Deutsch and his orchestra, 8:15.

South African Pilots

The Administration of Southwest Africa has made a five years' contract for a combined mail, freight, and passenger air service between Windhoek and Kimberly, to commence in April, 1931. Only South African nationals are to be employed as pilots. It is intended to link up with the Imperial Airways trans-African service and thus reduce the present 24 days to Europe to 10 or 11 days.

A PAIR OF NEW AIR ADVENTURE SHIPS

P. & A. Photos



Upper Photograph Shows a New Method of Automatic Piloting, While the Lower Shows the Latest Light Airplane.

Feelers For Our Flying

Reaching Out Ahead Is Tried

PROGRESS in flying is taking two interesting directions among many possible channels of development: the light plane which means ultimately flying for the masses and the perfection of navigational and automatic control devices. One of the latter devices is illustrated in the accompanying photograph, literally a "feeler," such as insects have for their guidance.

The object suspended on a rod projecting out in front of the airplane has a small fan, which is rotated by the passing air currents. This in turn is so connected that it controls an automatic piloting device. A change in the flying conditions is picked up by this feeler and immediately transmitted to the controlling devices. By the time the wings and tail surface have met the new condition the ship is adjusted for it. This device, invented by Otto W. Greene of Elyria, O., has passed many successful tests.

The other picture shows one of the latest developments in light airplane, a ship having the low graceful lines of the new front wheel drive motorcars. This ship, designed by Hugh Nicholson of Buffalo, N. Y., is aimed at greater safety and dependability rather than spectacular speed and climbing ability. Its price will be low—about one-third the average plane of its capacity.

Although there is nothing so unusual about the present 40-horsepower motor which powers the ship, Lieut. Hugh Nicholson, its builder, is having a valveless motor built by the Augustine Motor Company in Buffalo. First tests of a motor necessitated some changes now being perfected, but in the trial flights the valveless engine constructed without the usual intricate oiling system enabled the pilot to take off 45 seconds after the propeller began turning over.

Sponsors of the motor hold that because of the absence of valves, springs and pushrods and oil pump, 60 per cent of the causes of forced landings are eliminated.

But getting back to the plane itself, Mr. Nicholson claims a great safety factor, first in the slow landing speed of 26 miles an hour; secondly in the uncanny ability of the craft to land upright from a stall less than 50 feet above the ground; third, in the automatic recovery from a spin in less than 100 feet when the controls are neutralized; fourth, in construction of the cockpit nearly twice as far from the motor, where the pilot's visibility is better and his danger less in case of a crash.

The pilot and his passenger sit side by side in the single cockpit, a feature which Mr. Nicholson believes will cut 20 per cent of the time in training students as well as providing additional safety.

The wings slant back slightly from the body to the tips. The tail is built up high enough to get the rudders out of the disturbed area of air from the backwash over the wing.

The ship will get off the ground quickly and its angle of climb is high, enabling the pilot to take it out of a small field where the ordinary ship would venture only in emergency. Gasoline consumption is 2½ gallons per hour.

"We have kept the wing loading down and power loading up in the interests of performance and safety," said Mr. Nicholson.

"A student can put the ship in landing position at 1000 feet and it will come in from there perfectly. There have been too many amateurs having mishaps and we believe we have eliminated much of this."

Only a Voice Is Heard

"Mike" Teaches His Dramatic Class

LONDON

"THIS is the waiting room. While I am rehearsing, you do not mind sitting here for a bit, do you? It is a final microphone run through this morning." Henry, radio actor, was speaking to his friend, George Howard, stage actor.

"While you are gesticulating wildly at that funny-looking box you keep in your studio," said George, "I shall be very happy sitting here and perhaps learning from your weekly journal how to become a radio actor!"

"Then you should turn to the Listeners' page: Somebody there is bound to tell you how it is done. It will be instructive for a mere stage actor! And remember, to start with, that we cannot 'gesticulate wildly' because of having to hold our scripts."

"How tiresome," murmured George, "to be only half able to express yourself. Of course, on the stage we know that facial expression and by-play are half the battle."

"And while you have been talking this wire has just arrived for you. Do not say it is about that new talkie they are after you for?"

"That is precisely what it is," replied Henry. "And what is more, they want me at once for another voice test. What am I going to do? There is the red light 'flicking' for the rehearsal, and here is the telegram!"

"Oh, that is all right," said George. "Give me your script. What part is it? The hero, isn't it? And now go along to Elstree as quickly as you like, leaving word with the producer here that 'for positively one performance only' your friend with an abundance of stage training will carry on for you."

"That is simply splendid of you, George. I am sure you will enjoy it, too; you will like the girl playing 'Natalie'; only remember, do not play to her—face the microphone all the time! I will just go and fix things up."

"Wait a moment!" said George. "What about the technique?"

"Don't know," came a receding voice; "just be natural!"

* * *

It was not easy to see the microphone because so many people were standing round it. It was not easy to see that producer either because he was not in the studio at all; but his voice came to them through a loudspeaker. "Now" thought George, "I shall imagine that the producer's ear or the listener's ear is inside that blue canvas frame surrounding the microphone. I shall talk" (here one or two of them drifted away having spoken their lines, and George approached)—"right into that ear, and let it never be said that I made it tingle through snouting into it. When I get to that excited bit in Act 2, I shall turn my head away. That seems an obvious way of preserving his eardrum."

The players talked almost too casually sometimes, George thought. For instance, the ends of some of their words would never hit the back of the pit or the circle. This was where his superior training came in. He would show them. And he spoke his first long speech.

"That speech was just right for feeling" called the producer, "but don't trouble about the final consonants. Your 't's' and 'd's' are coming over like pistol shots. Remember, we don't want elocution here—we are too close to you for that. The same applies to breathing. Don't breathe! At least not the way you do—it sounds like a grampus at this end. Forgive me, Mr. Mortimer's friend, I know you are only reading this part to oblige us, but if you were really doing it, you would need to cultivate a kind of rhythmical dexterity, knowing almost where each breath was coming in some passages. No sharp outlines if you can help it: you have to learn to get the same effect—smoothly."

The rehearsal finished and the red light went out in the studio. George had come through the difficult bit in Act 2 with flying colors. At the emotional line, "She's gone— I shall never—see her again!" he had turned aside and spoken with all his heart. Each pause lived with emotion: he was an actor.

"That is just what we want," said the producer as he drew George aside, "actors. The heart of the 'actor' is the same whether he is on the stage, in the films, or at the microphone. By the way you were acting, you could have held those pauses for minutes at a time, because one could feel the intensity being sustained.

* * *

"What is radio technique?" asked George.

He noticed the same look on the producer's face as he had once seen when he had asked a golfing professional how one became a golfer.

"When you have reached the point of discovery," replied the producer, "that effects have to be gained mentally rather than physically, you are on the right road for success. With the aid of great vitality you can 'put over' a loud cry of agony with such powerful restraint and yet such direction of power that the reaction on the listener will be terrific. It is because he receives a stimulus corresponding to the force of imagination in the actor. The actor's job in this case, you see, is pretty strenuous. He makes in his mind all the actions and gestures conceivable, and yet his body and his hands do not move. He can be in almost the normal position at the microphone; he does not have to turn right away and shout like you did just now, thereby losing quality and effect."

"Yes," continued the producer. "the personality of the actor on the ether is decidedly mental; he becomes for the time being 'all ears,' 'hearing' the result of his work in the mind of the listener."

"What can I do to learn?" asked George wistfully. He read the answer in the other's eyes. It was just how the golfing professional had looked!

"Learn of the microphone," said the producer. "Orlando was an awkward boy, unversed in the ways of love. 'Come, woo me! woo me!' cried Rosalind. And Orlando learned.

"The microphone only will teach you."

A. T. H. BLANCH.

Babel on the Air

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RADIO listeners are reporting strange sounds on their sets. Familiar with all the ordinary forms of interference—static, station whistles, and garbled speech—they now hear a foreign tongue, mixed with English, producing a strange, muttering sound. Some listeners have identified this tongue. It is Spanish.

Mexico, slow in entering radio, has been hard at it this last year, and now has 35 stations. With all the broadcasting channels in North America divided up between the United States and Canada, Mexico had but one choice, to become a radio "squatter" and use the existing wavelengths.

Most of her stations have been small and no interference has been reported until lately. Now nine stations have 1000 watts or more and plans are under way for a 50,000-watter. Thus the speech and music from these stations are mixing it up with many of the American and Canadian station programs. Something will have to be done about it. In the meantime, however, nothing is being done and Spanish and English must continue their garbled offerings on many wavelengths.

The following list shows the high-powered Mexican stations and the American and Canadian channels they are using.

XEG, Mexico City, 2000 watts, 829 kilocycles, next to 830 kilocycles, a United States cleared channel allocated to KOA, Denver.

XFG, Mexico City, 2000 watts, 638 kilocycles, next to 640 kilocycles, a United States cleared channel allocated to KFI, Los Angeles.

XET, Monterey, 1500 watts, 890 kilocycles, a Canadian-shared channel used in the United States by WGST, Atlanta; WJAR, Providence; WILL, Urbana, Ill., and others, and in Canada by CKCO, Ottawa, and CFBO, St. John.

XEQ, Jaurez, 1000 watts, 750 kilocycles, a United States cleared channel used by WJR, Detroit.

XEB, Mexico City, 1000 watts, 899 kilocycles, next to 900 kilocycles, a United States regional used by WKY, Oklahoma City; WBEN, Buffalo; KHJ, Los Angeles, and others.

XEN, Mexico City, 1000 watts, 732 kilocycles, next to 730 kilocycles, a Canadian exclusive channel allocated to CKCD, CKFC, CKMO and CKWX, Vancouver, and CKAC and CHYC, Montreal.

XFI, Mexico City, 1000 watts, 792 kilocycles, next to 790 kilocycles, a United States exclusive on which WGY, Schenectady, and KGO, Oakland, Calif., are operating.

OUR POLICY
Never a "Sale"—Lowest Prices Every Day!
QUALITY HOSIERY ONLY
MyStyle Hosiery Shops
10 Peachtree 136 Peachtree
57 Whitehall 116 Alabama
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For prompt, expert, sanitary laundry and dry cleaning service
Phone WAlnut 7651
PIEDMONT LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA.
Out-of-town customers promptly served by express or parcel post.

Easter
is not far away
We offer the Newest Styles in
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Accessories
H. G. Lewis & Co.
ATLANTA

Whitman's Laundry
"Leads the Dance"
Let Us Relieve You of Your Washing Problems
Send us your family wash. We have a service to suit every need. Phone and let us explain them to you.
ATLANTA

Davison-Paxon's Anniversary Sale
Monday-Tuesday-Wednesday
March 16th through the 18th
DAVISON-PAXON CO.
ATLANTA — Affiliated with MACY'S, New York
ATLANTA

RICH'S IS FAMOUS FOR THE Alert Courteous Attention of its Salespeople!
RICH'S Inc.
ATLANTA

Thriftiness has much to do with your happiness
Practice it by buying your PURE FOOD PRODUCTS from
ROGERS
GEORGIA ALABAMA SOUTH CAROLINA

RED CROSS RELIEF OF ACTUAL NEED TO BE CONTINUED

Drought Area Work Gradually Withdrawn as Real Distress Eases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 14—Although gradually withdrawing food relief in the drought-stricken areas, the Red Cross reiterated today its determination to continue providing food for all actually suffering.

In response to inquiries at the American Red Cross in regard to the termination of the feeding program in some of the drought areas by Red Cross chapters, James L. Fieser, vice-chairman in charge of domestic operations, explained the situation to The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

"Several factors now are present in relieving the distress of the farmers in the drought areas which did not exist prior to March 1. These include the opening up of normal crop financing practices in these states through the local banks and merchants; supplemental financing through availability of the government loans; and some resumption of employment.

"Our chapters in a number of communities desired to cease general feeding, believing it tended to affect adversely the morale of the people, and on their own initiative, began curtailing relief activites as the people became able to help themselves.

"Our fundamental policy in all disasters, as is well known is to dispense relief to meet need, not loss. A basic Red Cross policy is that as soon as a man can help himself, he is no longer in need of charity. Chapter chairmen are, of course, familiar with these policies.

"We have repeatedly stated, however, that where a man cannot make arrangements through financing, credit or obtain employment to resume his self-supporting status, Red Cross relief will be continued until he can care for himself.

"I wish to reiterate that the Red Cross will see that no one in the drought area suffers. Gradual termination of the feeding program where these farmers resume their self-supporting status does not mean withdrawal of the Red Cross. Our chapters will continue to function in all of these communities along the normal lines which have engaged them in the past."

ALBANIAN FORTS DISCARDED UNDER MODERN REGIME

(Continued from Page 1)

than the plains along the sea. And that is one of Albania's greatest difficulties; many of the few small plains which it possesses cannot be utilized. They are too low and too often under water.

They are so swampy and soggy that they cannot be cultivated. They are so often inundated that they cannot even be inhabited, so there are but few plain villages.

The peasants' houses are usually placed on high places. Thus most of the mountains are arid and desolate, while the plains, at least along the sea, are deserted, squalid, filled with insects and rank with useless vegetation. There is power in the soil, but Albania must tame it and make it productive.

After traveling for three hours we come down from the mountain peaks to a large, fast-flowing river and stop for refreshment at the bare and treeless little town of Tepeleni. It has a short main street lined with new two-story buildings and several rows of tiny improvised huts, while sitting there beside them is a gigantic old fortress.

Days of Oriental Splendor

The whole settlement could be put in one corner of it. And it has been built by masters. The stones, all hewn and measured and long ago placed carefully one upon the other, stand as firm and straight today as when they were white and new.

They look grimly down two converging valleys as formidable and menacing as when they first went on duty. How many days hammers and chisels must have resounded here before they were all shaped, and what droves of horses and donkeys must have picked their way down the mountain paths in order to gather all this material.

And what armies must have collected here, what trumpets blown and what scimitars flashed. With what pomp Oriental war lords with flowing beards, golden bracelets and billowing, silken bloomers have ridden into this enormous embattled camp. What watchmen peered from those towers and what sentinels marched, alert, along those broad walls.

This is old Albania. This is a scar left from yesterday's governments, an emblem of anarchy and tyranny and feudal oppression. This is the fortress of Ali Pasha, and this wretched little place is his home town. The valley is full of scattered villages, of tiny, timid houses, poorly worked fields and gigantic, insolent forts.

This used to be a land of Pashas, of predatory landlords and of war. This was a valley of instability, of treachery and fear. There was no order, no justice, no honor and no security. The impoverished population was always the victim of bold, adventurous marauders. And of these the strongest and the worst was Ali Pasha of this town.

Legends of Ali Pasha

Legends of him still fill the valley. Of his might and terror minstrels still sing. He once helped take Shkoder far to the north. He lived beside the beautiful Lake Janina far to the south. He aspired to set up a vast kingdom, including Macedonia, Greece and Albania.

He was once congratulated by Lord Nelson, visited by Lord Byron and written about by Dumas; he negotiated with Napoleon, defied the Turkish Empire and helped the Greeks attain independence. He conspired with the brigands whom he was once sent to capture and shared their plunder, giving them his protection.

He allied with the Christians against the Moslem feudal lords and with the Moslems against the Christians, and by his successful treachery gathered a band of brilliant men about him. He lived to be very old and passed into folklore as an Albanian hero.

And his vast old forts still stand. But they are silent and some of them are crumbling. They are emblems of the old Albania. They show what the new Albania has come from. They remind visitors of the difficulties Albania has to face.

All of Albania has never been united under one ruler until now. It has never had written laws for all, established order, authoritative courts, books, communications. It has had fortresses. Its peasants have given half or three-fourths of all they raised, directly to lords in fortresses.

Government by Rifle

The weal of most of the people has depended on the caprice of powerful masters, who could not be called to account. Only the bold mountaineers dared defend their independence, consequently justice became synonymous with a well-managed rifle.

It is from this material that King Zog is trying to make a new, healthy, ordered, enlightened Albania of law-abiding citizens. He is not another Ali, not one more Pasha. He is the father of his people, trying under great difficulties to found a modern state. The old fortresses are rejected and discarded, but it is not so easy to supplant them with schools, courts and model farms. That takes time.

I ride 30 miles up the river watching blue-green water flash beneath overhanging, golden maple leaves then turn west toward the sea, ride up into the hills again and come down into the little harbor of Santi Quaranta, which with its lights flickering through the darkness looks like a pioneer mining town in the far West.

Cut in U. S. Tariff Aids Vienna Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, March 14—One of the new tariff schedules has recently been modified because it completely stopped a needlework industry, carried on by 3000 women in Vienna, who were left in reduced circumstances by the World War, it has become known here.

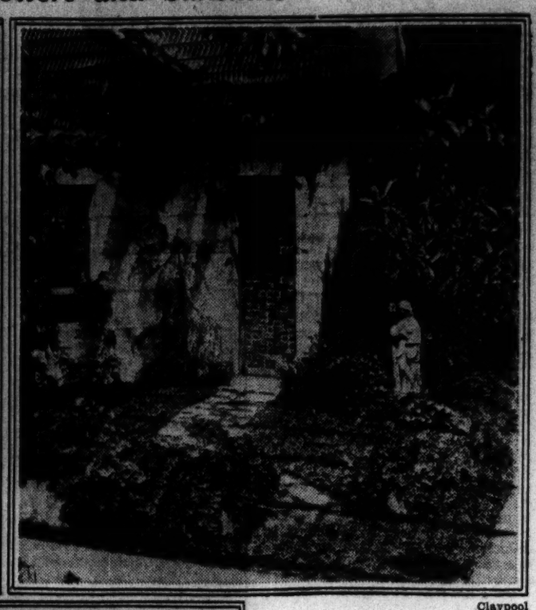
Mrs. Ida Jolles, who left here Thursday for Europe on the New York, of the Hamburg-American Line, told reporters that she had brought with her from Washington a letter from the Treasury Department to the Appraiser here, informing him of the reduction in the tariff on petit-point.

"Many of the members who do this work belong to the old Austrian aristocracy," Mrs. Jolles said. "The Treasury made the reduction because petit-point is art."

DENISON ACQUITTED

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Edward E. Denison, a member of the House from Illinois for 16 years before he was defeated for reelection last November, today was acquitted of liquor possession charges in District of Columbia Supreme Court.

In the Land of Flowers and Sunshine



Claypool

PALM BEACH FLOWER SHOW
Top Left—Table Display—a First-Prize Arrangement in Foreground.
Above—A Spanish Cottage and Garden by Mrs. J. S. Phipps.
Left—Reproduction in Miniature of Mrs. Henry R. Reas's Spanish Garden.

Noted Gardens Reproduced in Palm Beach Flower Show

Tropical Plants and Palms Massed in Profusion, While Orchids, Roses, Lilies and Others Add Riot of Brilliant Color to Scene

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALM BEACH, Fla.—A flower show in the land of flowers and sunshine would suggest the superlative in floral displays. All expectations of a rare display of beauty were more than fulfilled when the Garden Club of Palm Beach opened its third annual show in the conservatory and gardens of the Royal Poinciana Hotel recently.

Tropical plants and palms, some of the rarest in the plant world from the beautiful estates here, are massed in profusion, while orchids, roses, lilies and flowers of every description splash their vivid colors in a riot of brilliance.

A feature of the show this year is the reproduction of some of the most noted gardens of Palm Beach. Probably one of the most striking is at the end of the main aisle, the fifteenth century Spanish garden from the estate of Mrs. Henry Rea, one of the garden club members. Tall walls with Gothic arches are lined with yellow calla lilies and through the center arch one glimpses a high fountain of rocks massed with lilies, jasmine and evergreens.

Another exceptional exhibit is the garden of Contessa Denise Dolfin. An exquisit piece of sculpture by Mr. C. Percival Dietsch stands in the center of a wall of Australian pines and is footed with easter lilies and purple larkspur. A marble pool is bordered with white candy-tuft and blue pilea. There is a semicircular bench of marble and the entire color scheme is white and blue.

An unusual feature which attracted much admiration was the "Still Life Paintings," which were the reverse of the usual order in which art depicts nature. In this case nature simulates art. An upstairs room seems to be a picture gallery devoted to paintings of still life, flowers, fruits and vegetables. Each composition is in a box about two by three feet, lighted from above and framed and glass is in front of it. Some beautiful color combinations have been worked out here by garden club members, and it is difficult to believe that one is not looking at lovely paintings instead of at the actual flowers and fruits, so perfect are the compositions.

Entirely removed from this modern world ones seems to be as he enters the old Spanish market and stands in the plaza of a foreign town with its great old well in the center, an authentic one, and the gayly awninged stands piled high with flowers, fruits and vegetables. Even the bright-colored little carts are there piled with produce or bright pottery and girls in costume complete the picture. All that is missing is the donkeys from the carts.

This display is made possible through the efforts of the Everglades Farm and Garden Club. All these vegetables are raised in the Everglades, some of them for the first time this year. Just samples of what can be grown in the Everglades are Chinese cabbage, egg plant, peppers, peas, broccoli, kohl-rabi, beets, mint, turnips, carrots, lettuce, beans, squash, parsnips, strawberries, escarolle, tomatoes, romaine, radishes, potatoes, watercress and asparagus.

At the other end of the scale of life is the display of table decorations arranged by garden club members and butlers. Prizes are given for the most artistic arrangement of every type of table from the formal dinner table to out-of-doors luncheon. Novel decorations of glass in bright colors with harmonizing flowers are striking, and the laces and embroideries and gold plate on many of the tables are priceless.

King of Cambodia Honors Davis Party

MANILA, March 14 (AP)—How Dwight F. Davis, Governor of the Philippines, and all members of his official party except his daughter, Cynthia, were decorated by the King of Cambodia during their stop at Pnom Penh March 6 on their tour of the Far East, was described here today in a dispatch from the U. S. S. Pittsburgh.

"The ceremony was one of regal splendor in a peculiarly Oriental setting," said the dispatch. "The decorations later were deposited with the American Consul of Saigon (French Indo China), who accompanied the party, with instructions to forward them to the Secretary of State in Washington, as required by law."

The kind of decoration bestowed was not mentioned. The Pittsburgh, which is carrying the official party, left Bangkok, Siam, Thursday, and is due to arrive at Singapore tomorrow.

Pupils Suspended on Drinking Charge

ST. PAUL, March 13 (AP)—Several University of Minnesota farm school students, suspended yesterday for drinking, will be granted their diplomas, some will be required to perform additional scholastic work and two who were expelled will not be reinstated.

This was the tentative agreement reached today after the Minnesota Senate appointed a special committee of four to confer with the school faculty in an effort to have the ban removed from 17 students dismissed yesterday.

Two of the 17 students, who were expelled on charges of bootlegging, will not be reinstated because their offense was considered too serious, under the agreement reached.

Of the 15, those who were first offenders will be granted their diplomas, but the awards may not be made until two or three months after commencement.

Additional scholastic work will be required of a group of second offenders. This group consists of students who previously had been brought up for disciplinary action on charges involving drinking.

A. J. Rockne, Senator, announced the agreement after a closed conference of E. E. Nicholson, dean of the university, and the Senate committee which was appointed after the legislative body had sharply criticized the faculty's action and considered a resolution calling for a general investigation of liquor-drinking conditions.

Action on the resolution for an investigation of the suspensions was deferred by the Senate on the ground immediate passage might interfere were efforts for reinstatement.

FORD MOTOR OF HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM—Ford Motor Co. of Holland reports for the year ended Oct. 31, 1930, profit of 2,327,186 florins after depreciation, compared with 1,754,613 in the preceding year.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE TO SELL INSURANCE

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—Automobile insurance will be added to the long list of products available to mail order customers of Sears, Roebuck & Co. in the near future.

The company announced today that it sought a charter at Springfield, Ill., for a company to be known as the All-State Insurance Company, which is to be a separate organization but managed by the same set of officers which head Sears, Roebuck & Co. The company plans to advertise and solicit by mail only.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

James R. Dunlap, Cleveland, O.
J. E. Buckingham, East Orange, N. J.
E. R. Eberle, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Margaret R. Higgins, Providence, R. I.
Miss Bessie E. Murphy, Providence, R. I.
Howard MacFarlane, Augusta, Me.
Mrs. Rosa MacFarlane, Augusta, Me.
Whitmer Byrne, Chicago, Ill.
Bernice Alexander Byrne, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Coots Baker, Brookline, Mass.
Miss Edith Harding, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. George F. Schmits, Chicago, Ill.
Anita Macnamee, London, Eng.

CANADA TO PUT WHEAT FACTS UP TO WORLD GROUP

Delegate to Rome Meeting Says International Pact Best Hope

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 14—Economic issues which will directly affect the economic welfare of a large percentage of the earth's population will come up for discussion and possible adjustment at the international wheat conference which will be opened in Rome on March 26, according to G. H. Williams, formerly president of the United Farmers of Canada, who will represent the Canadian farmers at the conference. Mr. Williams left here for Italy on the Conte Grande, of the Lloyd Sabaudo Line, last night.

He is going to Rome, he said, in the hope that it will be possible for the five great wheat-exporting countries of the world—Argentina, Australia, Russia, Canada and the United States—to form an agreement not to flood the world's markets with export grain and to maintain the world price at a level that will make it possible for the farmer to cover his costs of production. At present, he declared, the Canadian farmers and those in many other parts of the world were suffering greatly because of the disorganized world market for their product.

"I am firmly convinced that an international selling agreement is the only salvation for the exporting wheat countries," Mr. Williams said. "In all countries like Canada, where export wheat plays so large a part in the national economic structure, the situation is extremely critical.

"I can speak best for the Canadian farmer. He is today in the same position as the business man who finds himself faced with a condition in which overhead exceeds income. One of three things must happen—he must cut down his overhead, increase his income or go out of business.

"There are two ways he can cut down his overhead. One is to reduce his standard of living. Or he may bring about a unification of his marketing agencies into one. There are three other costs of production with which the farmer cannot cope by himself, but needs the aid of Government and private industry. These are transportation costs, the cost of Government and the cost of machinery, fertilizer and all of the things he must buy to maintain his farm.

"And even so, unless he enters into a marketing agreement with the Russian authorities, he is faced with ruinous competition."

What will come out of the Rome conference cannot be predicted, but will profoundly affect the farmers in all parts of the world who have wheat to export, and, therefore, the manufacturers and merchants who manufacture goods for they to buy, Mr. Williams said.

Du Pont to Retire With School Group

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del., March 14—Pierre S. du Pont has announced he will retire from the Delaware School Foundation and that it will cease to function when two Wilmington schools now in course of construction are completed.

The records show that the foundation has spent about $7,000,000 in the last 10 or 12 years and that it provided the money for the construction of about 99 public school buildings and assisted in the construction of 39 others. Reports are that it was financed entirely by Mr. du Pont. The foundation has built new and modern schools in all save two districts of the State. It is expected that the State will take care of the educational needs in these two districts, as it has a big treasury surplus.

The curricula of all schools has been raised to a higher standard than ever before in Delaware, and altogether the school foundation is held to have done much for education. In addition to his work for the schools of Delaware, Mr. du Pont has contributed more than $2,000,000 in the last six years for the erection of two community schools in Pennsylvania—one at Unionville and the other at Kennett Square, both of which are near his Longwood estate.

MEXICO'S PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER CLASH

MEXICO CITY, March 10 (By U. P.)—The displeasure of President Ortiz Rubio over the alleged "insidious policy of animosity, obstructionism and unjustified criticism" of the Government by the morning newspaper El Universal, resulted yesterday in the resignation of the president of the company which publishes the paper.

El Universal published announcements from persons, alleging they represent President Ortiz Rubio, warning advertisers not to use the newspapers.

UNIVERSITY GETS $105,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—Gifts approximating $105,000 in value were reported to regents of the University of California by Robert G. Sproul, president of the institution, at the regents' monthly meeting here.

ILLINOIS PLAN FOR MEDICATION STIRS PROTEST

Bill Would Force Treatment of Eyes of Every Newborn Child

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 14—Protest has been brought against a bill now in the State Senate at Springfield, making it compulsory to instill into each eye of a newborn child, within an hour after birth, a solution of silver nitrate or other so-called prophylactic approved by the State Department of Health.

Hitherto it has been optional for parents to decide whether they wished such treatment, which is supposed to destroy so-called social disease germs. However, effort is being made at the state capital to make this medication mandatory by law. A bill to this end passed the House on Wednesday.

Six states have amended their laws to permit exemptions based upon dependence upon prayer or spiritual means for healing, and a similar amendment is being sought in Illinois. The states which have so acted are Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming.

The text of the amendment which the Illinois Senate is asked to incorporate in the bill is as follows:

"Provided, however, that if any parent or guardian objects to such preventive treatment on religious grounds, said treatment shall not be given and record of such objection shall be filed with the birth certificate by the physician in charge of the confinement."

In behalf of this amendment it is urged that it does not interfere with others who wish the proposed medical treatment. Also it is held that the bill without the amendment contravenes the constitutional rights of those whose religion includes spiritual healing, in that it overrides their resort to prayer when it demands medication in place thereof.

STRANGE FISH LANDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—A strange fish with piglike snout, big yellow eyes and what appear to be long whiskers, was recently landed at Cottesloe Beach. The length of the fish was more than nine feet. It was identified by the curator of the Perth Museum as an oar fish, sometimes called the "King of the Herrings."

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Henri and the Independents

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

OFFHAND, one might say that there can be no kinship between the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Society of Independent Artists. Yet last year the Independents held a memorial show of pictures by one of their founders, Robert Henri. This year the Metropolitan is holding a memorial exhibition of Henri's paintings at the very time the Independents are holding their fifteenth annual show at the Grand Central Palace, continuing until March 30.

For this exhibition, which continues until April 19, the museum has issued an illustrated catalogue, having for frontispiece a portrait of Henri and a foreword, both by John Sloan, president of the Independents. He also helped to assemble the show. Pictures for the occasion have been lent by various art museums and by private individuals, with many of the 78 paintings coming from the estate of Mrs. Robert Henri. Mr. Sloan commends the museum for thus honoring "a distinguished painter who has been a leader in the development of art in the United States." He adds: "Robert Henri gave as much of his life to helping others to free self-expression as he gave to his own work. His 30 years of teaching were devoted to the emancipation of the art spirit in the United States. His work and his inspiration as a teacher were factors in preparing for the earnest and growing interest in art which is so clearly in evidence in this young country today."

His Free Style

The earliest painting in the show, "Woman in Cloak," painted in 1898, is marked by Henri's characteristically loose and broad style, founded solidly on a well-considered underlying structure. This and many of the other pictures have the dark, almost black background that he in common with many other painters used at the time for portraits. His street scenes and landscapes of this period were low in key, relying on grays and greens for the dominant notes, but attaining to crisp vigor within the limited scale adopted. "Storm Clouds," painted in Paris in 1902, while still somber in scheme, is pictorially powerful in design, a composition that commands interest because of the balance and simplicity of the composition. "Night, Fourteenth of July" is the sort of gay nocturne that many painters have done in the quarter century past, yet something of their inspiration must occasionally have been due to Henri.

"Sea and Cliffs," painted in 1903 at Monhegan, shows the painter letting more light and warmer color into his tonal scheme. The portrait of George Luks, done the following year, sees Henri with his favorite big slashing stroke of a brush dripping full of paint that he was to use with more and more verve as the years went by except on the commissioned portraits of fine ladies who necessarily had to be depicted with suave and daintily gentle touches upon their features and elaborate lacy gowns. Luks he could slap onto the canvas in a way that never would do with silks and ribbons about. Doubtless more than one spatter of paint struck George as he posed genially by the fireplace.

A Debated Canvas

Among the paintings in which a Spanish model was used in 1904 is "Dancer with Castanet," which gave rise to violent discussions among artists when shown at the time, both because of its debatable anatomy (the extra long left arm and the indecisive hip gesture) and because of the dashing simplicity of the composition. Today we admire most the piquant face, completely seized and perpetuated.

Soon we see Henri letting himself go on Negro, Indian and Irish types, men and women as well as children, in which he snapped in with the touch of a prestidigitator the essential notes that would mix in the eye of the observer and evoke its sleight-of-hand effect before one's astonished gaze. Pictures of this sort in this show are "Eva Green," "Fish-Market Man," "Segovia Girl," "Himself," "Herself," "Water Eagle," "Santa Clara Indian Girl," "Wee Maureen."

"Beach Hat"

At the top of his powers was Henri in "Beach Hat," lent by the Detroit Institute of Arts, in which there is no trace of grotesquerie, but a full and free rendering of a handsome girl in a floppy hat, all done in three or four big values, with a light background that seems to be the very air itself, and the whole rivaling in pictorial truth and largeness the Scottish master Raeburn. In this vein, we feel, Henri was happier than even in the Velasquez tradition, in and out of which he played for a long time. For a complete realization of Henri's style, in design and color, perhaps we finally turn to his full-flowing strokes, his broad masses of color and his dashing in of a whole facial plane at a stroke, in his Indian with a war drum, "Diegito," lent by the Museum of New Mexico at Santa Fé.

While the antiques exposition was still running at the Grand Central Palace the Society of Independent Artists opened their annual show in the same building. Had a decorator in search of a picture for a Victorian interior wandered into the Independent show by mistake he could easily have found an appropriate canvas or two. For the styles pursued by contributors to this free-for-all art circus range from early Hudson River School to a work the artist designates as "Art without a Name." This particular composition is made up of a group of harmonized forms, resembling pointed meat cleavers, associated like leaves of a plant, tossing from their points a half dozen golf balls. Our name for it would be "Cactus Juggling."

Expression Not Enough

Scattered among the crude, inept, tasteless or violent pictures that make up most of the show are the works of artists who have knowledge to guide their impulse for expression. The Independents' show always illustrated the fact that expression is not enough in art; just as academic shows exemplify the truism that knowledge and taste are not enough. The artist must not only have something to say, but must know how to say it. The breadth of interest in the Independents' exhibition is indicated by its inclusion of many first attempts at painting, as well as the canvases of artists who exhibit regularly at the National Academy, such as John Sloan, Ernest L. Blumenschein, Marion Gray Traver.

Frequently one's eye lights on accomplished pictures and sculptures, only to find that they are by artists already well known, such as Alexander Z. Kruse, Frederick Detwiller, A. S. Baylinson, Henry J. Billings, David Burliuk, Howard Notman, Walter Pach, Beulah Stevenson, Rosemary Thurber, A. Walkowitz, Warren Wheelock, Julian Bowes. Others whom we do not happen to remember, though they very well may be professionals, to judge from the quality of their work, include Arthur Hooton, Noel Turner, Flora E. MacCrowe, Jay Boorsma, R. Samson Low, William C. McNulty, Russel Speakman, John Liello, Liston M. Oak, Albert A. Munro, Norman J. Bernstein, Jules Halfant, Ethel Spears, Pauline W. Kruetzfeldt, Ann Brockman, T. T. K. Frelinghuysen, Cristina Chace, Olga Mullaney, Charlotte D. May, Frank H. Myers, Constantino Zaina, Charles Verschuuren, Sander Vago, Elizabeth Talliaferro, Stanislav Rembski, Gordon E. Pfeiffer, Dean Korach, Geza De Vegh. Included also in the 1150 exhibits is a memorial group of paintings by Samuel Halpert, one of the Society's founders.

As to Translation

Particularly interesting were works that manifested some impulse of originality, an understanding of the translation of ideas into terms of art, a feeling for decoration or for pattern, such as Charles Logasa's group, "The Reporters"; "Bok Singing Tower," by Edward H. Asherman; Anton Otto Fisher's compositions; Helen Machsmann's sure feeling for characterizing planes in sculpture; Anton Basky's expressive moving forms in sculpture; W. Koenhoor's illustrative "Fisherfolk."

There are the usual number of efforts to visualize the painter's literary indignation about something or other in the form of a lampoon. After looking over attempts at satire in this show, we can only conclude that all the good cartoonists have jobs, and that the authors of these pictures could better have put their ideas into pamphlets or manifestoes—surely they can write more effectively than they paint. Concerning the symbolists, also considerably represented, we can only admire their good intentions.

There are the usual oddities of endeavor, this time taking the form of sculpture in sheet tin and copper, embroidered landscapes, a portrait built up of flower petals, constructions that utilize discarded thread spools, (razor blades are still neglected), bald imitations of Douanier Rousseau, still lifes with egg plants and green apples and the inevitable knife on a rumpled tablecloth all complete, views of the kitchen, corners of the parlor, angles of the bedroom, vistas of the studio, experiments with ill-digested theories of form and color, and all the other welter of amateurish endeavor through which the student must work into some phase of self-understanding if he is to go on.

Because the whole evolution of expression is exemplified in this show, it is in some ways the most meaningful New York art event of the year for those who have eyes to see and eagerness to learn.

Grünewald Exhibition for Munich

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Munich

ONE exhibition in Munich this summer will cause art lovers to make their way to the city celebrating the fourth centenary of one of the greatest German painters.

We know practically nothing of the life of Mathias Grünewald. His very name, the place and date of his birth, are still subjects for conjecture. It is thought that he was born about 1480, in the little town of Aschaffenburg on the Main, but some art-historians incline to 1460 as the date.

Nearly 150 years after the painter—little esteemed, and almost forgotten—had passed away, his work found an enthusiastic admirer in Joachim von Sandrart. From Sandrart we learn that Grünewald in 1509 painted in gray and black the outer panels of Dürer's "Heller" altar, in the Dominican church in Frankfurt. Dürer's central picture of this altar piece, the Assumption, sold by the monks in 1615 to Maximilian of Bavaria, was destroyed in the fire in 1674. Grünewald's panels were sawed in half, and only two are still in existence. These, now in the Frankfurt Museum, representing Saint Cyriacus and Saint Laurencius, are treated in the "new realistic" sculptural manner of the van Eyck brothers, but there is in their treatment none of the hardness of "painted plastic." Soft reflexes, shadows of gray enveloping the saints and their leafy background, with a flood of symbolic light, make them stronger, truer—in spite of the monochromatic scheme—than other figures of that period.

About the same time, Grünewald started upon his master-work, an altar for the Antonine monks of Isenheim, in Alsace. This is now in the Colmar Museum. We find the artist's self-portrait in the Saint Sebastian of this "Isenheim Altar"—a brown-haired dreamer, in the thirties, with sensitive features and introspective green-brown eyes. A problematical "N" is to be seen, after the usual signature "M G," and this has given rise to a discussion, lately brought to a crisis by the discovery, in Sweden, of an old German portrait of a young painter, signed "M N." This head, of amazing beauty, has been attributed, doubtfully, to Matthias Gothart Nithart who, we learn from the archives, was also, like Grünewald, a designer of water-mills and stoves, and who, in 1475, entered Martin Schongauer's workshop in Colmar, where he is supposed to have painted this self-portrait in which there is a strong resemblance to Grünewald's Saint Sebastian. On this rather remote supposition the critic who has recently flung his fantastic bomb into the German art-world would have us believe that Matthias Nithart and Matthias Grünewald are the same person. It is possible that the "Grünewald investigation" may shed new light upon the mystery.

The gray tones of the "Heller" panels are repeated in the Sebastian panel, but here the figure is shrouded in a cloak of gleaming, symbolic red. This red appears, in varied depths, throughout the painter's entire interpretation of the Passion.

There are few other of his works to be found: the recently discovered Lindenhardt altar; "Crucifixions" in Basel and Karlsruhe; the "Santa Maria Maggiore" in Freiburg; and a "Mocking of Christ" in the Munich Pinakothek, where is also that proud, nobly-conceived, masterpiece of color—the Erasmus-Mauritius panel—completed shortly before Dürer began the "Apostles."

ELLA ERSKINE.

A Lyric Colorist

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—S. Walter Norris, exhibiting at the Art Alliance, reveals himself as an artist with the emotional background of a poet. He sees the poetic possibilities in a scene, allows the photographic detail image to fade, and then paints what he has sensed rather than what he has seen.

He works largely in two color gamuts. One is cool, with opaque light blues, whites, grays and cream yellows. This he applies to such reposeful bits as the delicate "Porthminster Beach." The other is warm, with reds, yellows, intense greens and blues. In this color mood we have "Bronze Harmonic," a color song of autumn, or "Garden Pool," improvisation upon a scene in the Luxembourg gardens.

Norris's art has had many background influences. Always controlled, it is nevertheless the result of a life given more or less to adventure. S. Walter Norris experienced the life of the "wild West," with its Indians and strange tribal rites, long before that part of America was made safe for the tourist. He ranged Mexico in parts seldom seen by an American, and dug for archæological relics that later he gave as a collection to the University of Pennsylvania Museum. He traversed the Mississippi in a small boat; the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Florida, in a sailing vessel. America and Europe, and most especially England, have all left their stamp upon his art; yet on canvas he is basically lyrical, burying actuality in the song of the scene as his memory lingers about it.

He sums up the quality of his art: "Definition," he says, "is not a quality of poetry; yet too great cloudiness is weakness. I strive for the feeling of things. In my studio are many unfinished canvases put away until the sharp memory of detail begins to soften and I can use the material more plastically."

D. G.

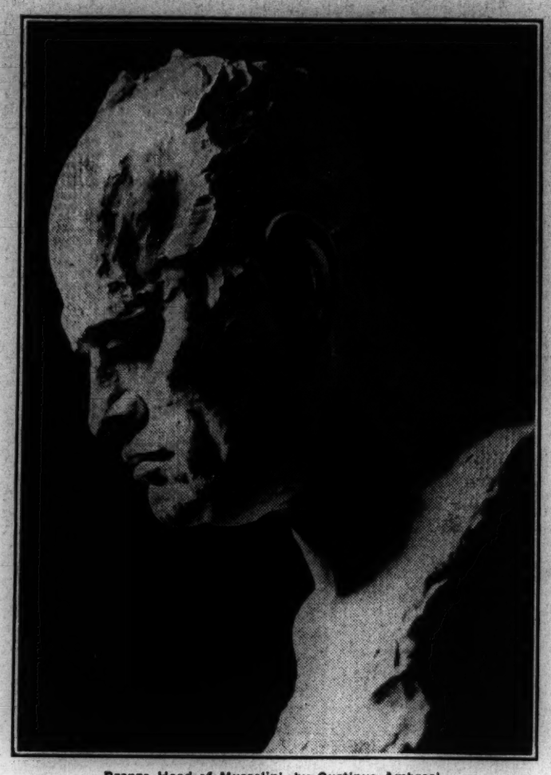
The Nemes Sale in Munich

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH—The executors of the will of Herr von Nemes, the art collector, have announced that the first sale of his treasures will take place in Munich on June 16, probably in the Tonhalle. The sale will be preceded by exhibitions in Herr von Nemes's house in the Leopold Strasse, and in several Munich museums. A second sale is planned for the late autumn.

Paintings by old masters form the center of a collection of pictures, sculpture, carpets, porcelain, embroidery, silver and furniture. Dürer, Cranach and Wohlgemut are among the artists of the German school; those of Pieter de Hooch, Jacob Ruisdael and Jan Provost in that of the Netherlands. Rembrandt is represented by the "Fabius Maximus," and a portrait of Saskia. Rubens's "Saint Peter Giving the Keys to Christ" and a Portrait of a Man (dated 1640) by Frans Hals are also included among the exhibits of northern art. The collection is particularly rich in Italian master works; there are fine examples of Fra Angelico, Bellini, Titian, Tintoretto, Tiepolo and Guardi.

Italian bronzes of the Renaissance; early French and Spanish figures of stone and wood; German-Gothic carved figures by Swabian, Frankish, Bavarian and Tirolean masters; rare specimens of wall carpets; early Gothic vestments, enamels and antique silver, are among the treasures acquired by this collector, the vastness of whose possessions will be revealed for the first time in the three-volume catalogue now in preparation.



Bronze Head of Mussolini, by Gustinus Ambrosi.

'Goose' at Palm Beach

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PALM BEACH, Fla.—"Goose," a satirical mystery play, is the first of three original productions that Muriel McCormick plans for her playhouse here this season. It was written by Malcolm Ross to develop a point brought out in conversation last summer with Maria Ouspenskaya, a former member of the Moscow Art Theater company. Mme. Ouspenskaya contended that the actor usually relies too much on words to convey ideas to the audience. In the new play, which has for setting a boatload of miscellaneous American tourists in the China Sea, Mme. Ouspenskaya plays a mysterious Russian woman who speaks a language unknown to other members of the cast or the audience. Through expressive action she conveys to the other characters and to the spectators meanings which are essential to an understanding of the plot.

Current Films

The following lists are offered as information only, not in recommendation of any motion picture.

For Adults

Pagliacci. Straight transfer to the sound film of Leoncavallo's opera, with cast of Italian singers, including Alba Novella, Fernando Bertini, Mario Valle and Francesco Curci. Produced by Fortune Gallo.

East Lynne. From the sad novel and popular drama of long ago, with some interest lent to the trite proceedings by a good cast including Ann Harding, Cecilia Loftus, Beryl Mercer, O. P. Heggie, Conrad Nagle.

Not Exactly Gentlemen. Melodrama of pioneer days, with Victor McLaglen, Lew Cody and Eddie Gribbon. Fay Wray and David Worth provide romantic interest in a story of a land rush, with many scenes of derring do.

The Conquering Horde. Western melodrama of Texas events in the stirring days following the close of the Civil War, when the Government was trying to straighten out the state's tangled finances. With Richard Arlen and Fay Wray.

The Last Parade. Another gangster story with Jack Holt, Tom Moore and Constance Cummings.

Dishonored. Spy drama with Marlene Dietrich in a picturesque and tragic rôle. With Victor McLaglen, Lew Cody, Gustav von Seyffertitz, Barry Norton, Warner Oland. Devised and directed by Josef von Sternberg, whose skill in achieving sharp dramatic strokes casually inclines one to overlook his camera mannerisms.

For the Family

Kiki. Mary Pickford in a sprightly and hoydenish part in a renovated French farce about a chorus girl who wears down the resistance of a manager of whom she is fond. Full of rough-and-tumble fun. Directed with humor by Sam Taylor. With Reginald Denny, Margaret Livingston, Joseph Cawthorne, Phil Tead and Fred Walton.

By Rocket to the Moon. German-made fantasy of a Jules Verne adventure that is filled with imaginative notions. With Gerda Marus and Willy Fritsch.

Desert Vengeance. Conventional western picture with good riding and lively action, starring Buck Jones.

It Pays to Advertise. Paramount should have been well paid for the large slices of publicity for trade-marked products that are spread all through this artificial story of the youth who bluffed his father into buying a non-existent soap business. Entertaining if you are in the mood to be easily pleased. With Norman Foster, Carole Lombarde, Skeets Gallagher and Norman Foster.

The Right of Way. Gilbert Parker's novel screened again with Conrad Nagel and Loretta Young.

Trader Horn. Thrilling story of African adventure, with many scenes of animals in their native jungle, veldt and river. With Edwina Booth, Harry Carey and African natives.

The W Plan. British officer braves the enemy lines as a spy. Thrilling airplane shots. Romantic story centering round Brian Aherne and Madeleine Carroll.

West of Cheyenne. Another hard-riding western melodrama, with sweeping outdoor action, good photography and Tom Tyler starring in an evergreen story.

Fighting Caravans. Gary Cooper, Lily Damita, Ernest Torrence and Tully Marshall in a prairie schooner story of pioneering in the days when railroads were first being put through the American West.

Rango. Life in the Sumatran jungle of a man and his son, who keep the tigers at bay and have a funny ourang-outang as pet.

City Lights. Charlie Chaplin in one of his characteristic romantic farces.

Father's Son. Lewis Stone as a father who expects too much of his small son, played by Irene Rich, solves the difficulty.

Lincoln. Griffith's new film.

Part Time Wife. Misleading title for pleasant comedy about golf and domesticity.

Reaching for the Moon. Douglas Fairbanks and Bebe Daniels in a society romance.

The Babcock Galleries of New York City announce the finding by William Sawitzky of a long-lost painting by Gilbert Stuart. This portrait of Caleb Whitefoord, an eighteenth century English merchant, was formerly supposed to be the work of Reynolds.

Gustinus Ambrosi

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vienna

AT THE exhibition of modern Austrian art in the Künstlerhaus, the 50 plastics, representative of the work of the young sculptor Gustinus Ambrosi, attracted most attention. His output up to the present has been tremendous. His energy compels him to embark upon new works immediately the old ones have left his hands. Each year from 60 to 70 works are completed. A visit to his atelier in the Prater—given to him in 1912 by the Emperor Franz Joseph, after the boy of 18 had won the Austro-Hungarian prize for sculpture—gives some idea of his activity.

Among the large number of portrait studies in bronze, plaster and marble are those of Strindberg, Clemenceau, Gerhart Hauptmann and Mussolini. The bronze bust of Mussolini is particularly striking, depicting an iron determination of character.

Because of the lack of hearing and speech, Ambrosi is more dependent upon his hands. That may be why he brings out in such vigorous detail the character of the hand and arm. A small forest of such studies, including some of the hands of the sculptor himself, fills one part of his studio.

Ambrosi, the youngest of a long line of artists of Italian origin, comes from Eisenstadt, the home of Haydn. His admirers have petitioned Prince Esterhazy to choose Ambrosi as the sculptor for the Haydn Centenary Memorial to be erected there by the Prince in 1932.

New Halls on Old Lines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—Modern architecture in Holland is worked out on the theory that every age has its peculiar requirements, and along this line a new and original art has come into being. Still, the influence of the past never completely releases its hold. In country places especially, town halls on traditional lines have been built in recent years.

Noordwijkerhout, a village near woods and dunes in the neighborhood of The Hague, has recently built a characteristic town hall, designed by the architect A. J. Kropholler, Wassenaar. Mr. Kropholler is firmly convinced that the old Dutch architects built in a way which cannot be surpassed and that every attempt to better them must fail. In his designs he therefore follows the old architectural tradition, and his maxim is to adjust old methods to new requirements but never to attempt new forms from a desire to be up to date. In this manner he designed a church in one of the modern districts of The Hague, and it is remarkable how well it agrees with its environment.

The town hall, Noordwijkerout, is another instance of Mr. Kropholler's achievements. Feeling that a building of this sort should be an expression of authority and that, by solidity, it should symbolize that which is durable, he has used as little wood as possible, and where used it is well protected. Thus the building has no wooden window frames, and no wooden gutter. Mr. Kropholler's work is representative of a special trend in modern Dutch architecture, which will help to preserve the traditional character of the country wherever possible.

Mary Butler

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA — Mary Butler is exhibiting mountain-scapes and marines at the Newman Galleries, where one may gain an excellent conception of her power as a painter.

Her brush stroke is full and spontaneous. It strikes out directly and with force, confining itself with an austere restraint to a basic study of land movements. Mary Butler sees nature as a richly moving color composition with its roots deep in soil contours. There is in this acceptance of nature appreciation for basic order coupled with respect for its grandeur.

The mountain scenes cover a wide range. Some are from Norway; some from the Pyrenees; others come from the American and Canadian Rockies; still others from the Catskills. To Mary Butler the painter each locale has its own art mood. The Catskills are more intimate; more delicate. The Norwegian mountains are rich in intense greens and yellows. The Rockies are austere.

Much the same feeling pervades the marines. One can sense the sharp, clear, stinging salt air of New England, and watch the changing ocean moods from crisp sparkling sunlight to lowering sky and storm.

One feels that Miss Butler's art is primarily objective. That she has keen enjoyment for the moods of nature, and that, unlike so many other contemporary painters, although she indulges in free brush technique, she does not turn clinically introspective.

D. G.

Past and Present

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Philadelphia

THE Little Gallery of Contemporary Art of the New Students League is holding an exhibition of the past and the present which it titles "America and France; Paintings of Yesterday and Today."

Philadelphia has had many exhibitions devoted entirely to the art of France, or to that of America, but to place the two nations side by side as art-producing countries is a venture in a new direction, staged especially to demonstrate to students confused by present-day art theories that true creative power knows neither nationality nor period.

The exhibition should, in fact, break down many prejudices. It should return to the student a much needed respect for the sincere, finely conceived and constructed work of his art ancestors, balancing that respect against the present trend toward transitional experiment.

The exhibition begins with the dawn of contemporary art, in the work of the French painters Daumier, Degas and Renoir, and in that of the Americans Whistler, Eakins, Winslow Homer, Alfred P. Ryder and the less well-known Robert L. Newman.

Nothing more eloquent of the changing viewpoint, the transitional character of much of contemporary art could be found than a comparison of "The Mother," by Thomas Eakins, a work sensitively felt, with all the reverence of the nineteenth century for fine womanhood, and "Tranquility," by Max Weber, a restless, unreposeful composition of three lumpy nudes, interesting technically but placing emphasis upon the flesh rather than upon the spirit. This study, dealing also with womanhood, lacks entirely the fine respect for the human body and the spiritual individuality that is basic in every work by the American Eakins.

Ryder, Homer and Newman were developing at a period when artists reveled in poetry and the drama. "The Lighthouse," by Ryder, is peculiarly eerie and haunting with its small boat cutting the water to white under a pale yellow moon that rides dramatically between dark storm clouds, light-rimmed, while in the distance a dark lighthouse rises from a dark sea. Such a conception is based upon dramatic emotion, and is no more representational than a modern abstraction by Picasso. It delves deeply into the mood of things, without eccentricities and without technical trickery.

The same deep sincerity one feels in the little group studies of human beings by Daumier, and sincerity yields power also to the realism of the contemporary American, Edward Hopper, whose "South Truro Church" looms as caustic criticism of our present civilization.

These men of the immediate past were stimulated by natural beauty and reveled in its inspirational qualities. Many men of today seek either to escape from nature, or to criticize, to satirize, to suggest reform.

One way watch art changing from the strong "Election Night," by John Sloan, to the technical fireworks of Kuniyoshi; from the steady, sturdy power of Daumier to the latest mood of Picasso. It passes the archæological stimulus of Chirico; the earth pigments of Derain; the brilliant color detail of Matisse; the soft pigments of Renoir, the cubism of Braque, and goes on—to what?

Among the American artists whose works have been chosen for this exhibition are the Mexican Orozco, Glackens, Adolphe Borie, Arthur B. Carles, Thomas Benton, George Biddle, Leon Kelly, Franklin Watkins and Julius Bloch.

D. G.

'The Admirable Crichton'

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK

BARRIE'S comedy, "The Admirable Crichton," with Walter Hampden and Fay Bainter co-starred, was revived at the New Amsterdam Theater on the evening of March 9, 1931, by George C. Tyler in association with Erlanger Productions, Inc. Staged by William Postance. The cast:

The Earl of Loam.....Hubert Druce
Hon. Ernest Woolley.....Ernest Glendinning
The Rev. John Treherne.....J. C. Dunn
Lord Brocklehurst.....Gerald Hamer
Crichton.....Walter Hampden
Tompsett.....William Dale
Lady Mary Lasenby.....Fay Bainter
Lady Catherine Lasenby.....Mary Hone
Lady Agatha Lasenby.....Phyllis Connard
Countess of Brocklehurst.....Effie Shannon
Fisher.....Oriel Ross
Tweeney.....Estelle Winwood

Barrie's comedy wears well because of the large, humorous plan of his story of the reassortment of class distinctions that took place when an earl and his three daughters, the Hon. Ernest Woolley, the Rev. John Treherne, together with butler and kitchen maid, are cast away on a South Sea island remote from ship lanes. Effective as ever is that great wordless scene wherein Crichton, the butler, becomes leader of the castaways because he is strongest and most resourceful. He sits in the dusk, impassively stirring a soup pot over a fire. One by one the rebels against his authority steal back, conquered by those savory odors, and crouch near him awaiting his permission to eat. In the third act he is emperor of his little kingdom, and Lady Mary gladly agrees to marry him. He puts away all his grandeur when he gives the signal that brings the rescuing ship that restores caste distinctions.

The Rounded Plan

Barrie's sense of form is as firm as that of a qualified composer of a symphony. Motifs are laid down and carried through with variations to the end. The weavings of his oppositions and harmonies of thought are endlessly witty in their implications and in their civilized assumption of perception on the part of the audience. Further, he proves himself the dramatist by his consideration of acting possibilities in the characterizations.

Crichton is a part of such scope that it could be played in several ways, in the steadily comic style in which Cyril Maude might have played him, in the slightly mysterious manner with which William Gillette used to envelop him, or in the consistently human vein that Walter Hampden adopts. Mr. Hampden does not have that way of almost disappearing into the background, like the Cheshire Cat, that made the first act so oddly piquing when Mr. Gillette played it. Mr. Hampden's Crichton, inborn conservative, suffers visibly during that topsy-turvy party, with the Earl's daughters waiting on the servants. In the island scenes Mr. Hampden is forceful, even romantic, and he allows Barrie's wit to wing its way unhampered by overemphasis.

Fay Bainter, likewise, offers her own version of Lady Mary. She is stately and self-centered enough, in a miniature fashion, in the first two acts. In the third act she becomes believably a child of nature, a Peter Pan, a Rosalind bounding with the joy of life in the open, spontaneously speaking out of the fullness of every changing mood of the action. In their big scene in the third act, Mr. Hampden and Miss Bainter play with a responsiveness of rhythm that carries their work to the top of effectiveness.

Applause upon their entrance, and throughout the evening for their good work, rewarded the leading players as well as Effie Shannon, Ernest Glendinning and Estelle Winwood. The crisp, clear acting of this trio is steadily a delight. Never do they blur an outline; nor are there any sharp edges in their strokes. Herbert Druce is unctuous, pompous and altogether amusing as the fatuous Earl. Misses Hone and Connard are in the picture as his younger daughters. Gerald Hamer enters fully into his part of the finicky Lord Brocklehurst.

William Gillette joined the principals on the stage at the end of the play, and with them presented a message from the author in the form of an epilogue, with the players speaking the lines indicated by their names and Mr. Gillette reading the inclusive parts.

Barrie's Message

London, February 23, 1931

My Dear Gillette:

You will do me much honor, now that Crichton is again making his deferential bow, if you will convey to Mr. Tyler and the fine company he has gathered together the grateful thanks of the author. If I can't have you, I am proud to have Mr. Hampden. Please tell him that.

The following whispered conversation will then probably take place between you:

Mr. Hampden—That is all very well, but why does the man not let me marry my Mary?

Mr. Gillette—Hush! But that is just how I used to feel.

Miss Bainter—If only we had not heard that gun! Suppose some night we all pretend not to hear the gun. Then we remain on the island and live happy ever afterward.

Everybody—Let's do it!

Miss Shannon—But that would cut out the last act and I am only on in the last act.

Mr. Gillette—When the author knows how good you are, Miss Shannon, he will wreck you on the island with the rest of us.

Miss Shannon—I have always thought that was what the play needed.

Miss Bainter—I hope you know that I would scorn to alter the author's words, but we could have a last scene without words. It would be quite simple. The boat containing the castaways is seen going to the ship. Crichton is left alone on the island, a noble, broken figure. Suddenly a splash is heard. Someone has leapt into the sea and is swimming back to him. Who can it be?

Miss Winwood—It is Tweeny.

Miss Bainter—No, it is Mary Crichton. He clasps her in his arms.

(Curtain.)

Mr. Bruce—The curtain rises again and there is another splash. I am on my way back.

Mr. Glendinning—Splash! I am on his back!

Miss Hone and Miss Connard—Splash, splash! We are the returning mermaids!

Miss Bainter—The Admirable Gillette has to board the ship alone! Ochone, ochone!

Mr. Gillette—He only went on board to spike the gun! Then splash and final curtain.

Now, Mr. Gillette (says the author), you can tell the audience that if they are nice there is a place on the island for them.

J. M. B.

An audience containing many persons of note remained until nearly midnight for the final curtain.

E. C. S.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Operatic Revivals in Berlin

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

THE one hundred and seventy-fifth birthday of Mozart was celebrated in Berlin with several concerts and operatic performances. The most important of these was a new production of "Figaro" at the Staatsoper in the Platz der Republik. It was conducted by Otto Klemperer, while the production was intrusted, for the first time, to Gustaf Gründgens, a theatrical, not an operatic, producer.

This innovation proved to be very successful. Gründgens definitely lifted Mozart's work out of the rut of a theatrical convention which has often accentuated the low comedy of the action far too much. Gründgens showed that he understood the underlying meaning of the music, which is not of a "lightly tripping" or "rococo decorative" character, but dramatically realistic and full of strong effects.

So Gründgens placed a realistic "Figaro" on the stage, and it must be admitted that the realism of Mozart's music demands a style of production which has realism as a basis. This basic idea produces a unity in atmosphere and a thoroughly well-thought-out plan of representation which dispenses with the traditional byplay of artificial comedy. At the very beginning one is made to feel the latent tensions and contrasts between the masters and servants represented by the actors; the bitterness of the humor in the comedy parts is made noticeable, as is the "tragic irony" in the expressions of emotion; all of which corresponds to the quality of the music which, perhaps more than any other, springs from Mozart's own experience.

As far as the musical side of the performance is concerned, one must say that Klemperer extracted all the richness and breadth of the effects which give such a sense of life to this music. There were impressions of dominating strength and of extraordinary dramatic power, particularly in the gigantic second act finale, which will always be counted among the incomprehensible wonders of music. Here, as elsewhere, Klemperer knew how to make the orchestra really "speak"; it became the interpreter and messenger of those concepts which are beyond the reach of the word. The performances of the soloists were throughout on a high level; it was proved again that the Staatsoper am Platz der Republik has, artistically, a definite unity of ensemble. Otto Klemperer had an ovation and Gründgens and the soloists were cheered.

"Der Fliegender Holländer"

The new production of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" was one of the most important undertakings in some months at the Staatsoper unter den Linden. The performance attained such excellence that criticism is scarcely permissible. Kleiber conducted; one felt that he had made great strides and reached new heights. He conducted with ease and showed a sense of the stage and understanding of all dramatic possibilities of the score. What rhythm in the brilliant singing of the chorus, rehearsed so effectively by Hugo Rüdel! And what wonderful orchestral playing under this conductor, whose genuine love of the theater makes every beat live! Even the Italianized lyrics of certain solos and ensembles lose all trace of the banal under his direction, which gives movement and refinement to all.

Add to this the phantasy of the clever production of Franz Ludwig Hörth. He placed the three scenes in a golden frame, which accentuated with charm the legendary character of the events. A marvelous effect was the apparition of the ship out of deep black night, standing into the frame like a vision. During Erik's account of the dream it appears like a ghost behind the now transparent walls of the roomy Daland house, and again, when the Dutchman leaves, it disappears on the dark horizon into the clouds. The choral groups were extremely well disciplined and the gestures of the soloists effectively conceived and graduated by Hörth.

Even during the monologue of the Dutchman one noticed this. There was no superfluous movement; only terse, pregnant action which always threw light on the situation. The monologue was spoken with tremendous effect by Herbert Janssen, who played the part with a thorough understanding of its complicated character. A beautiful performance of Senta was given by Delia Reinhardt. A tender, almost unearthly form, like a glowing vision. The light "white" voice rose to the highest intensity of expression, and one felt thrilled in listening to it.

In the Berlin Städtische Opera's search for "novelties" of value it has at last got as far as Meyerbeer; if this continues, it will be playing Spontini next. Not much confidence, however, was shown in Meyerbeer's "Afrikanerin," for the piece was strung together to last three and a half hours. But even that was far too long.

Meyerbeer's "Afrikanerin"

I know of few pieces which compromise the word "opera" so much as 'Afrikanerin." We will not speak of the ridiculous action; but let us think of the music and it becomes evident that such a dreadful jumble of styles must destroy all possibility of any artistic result. Meyerbeer's talent lay in an enormous adaptability; he copied everything; he composed in Italian and French and mixed all styles together. There are certainly a few inspired passages in "Afrikanerin," as the B major theme in the second act finale, and the principal melody in C major in the prelude of the last act, but what do these few bars matter in an opera of five acts?

The performance by the Städtischen Oper made the action of the work quite incomprehensible through its barbarous cuts. The important parts were very well carried out by Martin Oehman, Mafalda Salvatini, Hans Reinmar and Rosalind von Schirach; the orchestra played admirably under the experienced direction of Denzler. The scenery of Gustav Vargos was as magnificent as this pompous and showy opera demands; but color effects and mechanical contrivances are no compensation for dearth of artistic qualities in a work.

A few words, before closing, on the new order in the management of the Bayreuth Festival. Through the passing of Siegfried Wagner the question of the future existence of Bayreuth became acute; now the difficulty has been solved in the best possible manner. The election of Furtwängler to the position of leading musical director of Bayreuth means that the greatest German conductor now fills the post which, artistically considered, is the most important one Germany has to offer. The simultaneous election of Heinz Tietjen to decide questions of management and administration provides the possibility of the festival performances being carried out on a thoroughly well-conceived plan. The united activity of Furtwängler and Tietjen really begins with the festival of 1933; Furtwängler, however, will conduct "Tristan and Isolde" this year.

French Lyric Novelties

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

IN AN effort to enliven its rather somnolent atmosphere, the National Academy of Music and Dancing charged Serge Lifar with the task of awakening the corps de ballet of the house. He acted with his customary fire and vigor. Inventing living sculptures of striking groupings, he interpreted in the most unexpected way two very different scores, by Guy Ropartz and Henri Sauveplane, respectively.

The first gave us a mythologic fantasy entitled "Six pieces to dance for every day of the week," treated very pleasantly

M. Sauveplane's work had an ingenious theme. At the end of an operatic performance, all the instruments of the orchestra, emerging from their pit, organize a meeting of protest against the tyranny of their conductor. They take his baton of authority from the dictator. But an unforeseen attack has to be repulsed, that of the instruments which want to enforce the rhythm of jazz upon the classical orchestra. They fight, they are reconciled, order in the end reigns in the house and the harp celebrates, peace restored in a conciliatory chord.

In spite of happy touches, M. Sauveplane, who is a very gifted young musician, has not used this ingenious theme with sufficient skill. His parody of jazz in particular is so clumsy that it takes away all the flavor from the satire. This delightful subject certainly deserved better.

"Illustre Fregona"

The "Illustre Fregona" is a zarzuela for which Raoul Laparra has written both text and score. It is a work devoid of individuality and novelty, but it is nevertheless a very pleasant sight for the eyes. Here, the mise en scène has clearly stolen a march upon the other elements of the work. The dialogue is really of deplorable poverty. As to the music, even when it is not a mere imitation of Spanish dances it lacks originality.

The Opéra, however, has inaugurated its revolving stage in peculiarly happy circumstances. A complete little Spanish village, constructed on this platform, presents one after the other all its aspects to the audience. This enables the action to escape the scenic convention of the three canvas walls. The characters move about in as free a way as in the cinema. The final scene of this comedy is thus a positive apotheosis of rhythm and color. The theater here effectively holds its own with its own means against the screen. In this battle the Opéra has scored a point.

Leroux's "Ingenu"

The Grand Théâtre of Bordeaux has given the first performance in France of the posthumous comic opera of Xavier Leroux, the "Ingenu," which he wrote on the libretto of Charles Méré and Regis Gignoux. The score is of remarkable quality. If one were not afraid of seeming impertinent to the composer of the "Chemineau," one might say that lightness and humor suited him better than the grandiloquent lyricism to which he sacrificed too often. The way in which he has treated the music of "L'Ingenu" is, in this respect, entirely characteristic. Xavier Leroux finds himself completely at ease in this alert and graceful style. We are not here confronted by an operatic musician forcing himself to appear light; we see an artist expressing himself in a style, all the secrets of which he possesses.

The score of "L'Ingenu" is exquisite to hear from beginning to end. The work is at the extreme of operetta, but in the best traditions of the genre. Certain pages make one think of the grace of André Messager, others of the fantastic imagination of Offenbach and Lecoq. It is all witty and light. As to the orchestration, it is a marvel of dexterity and transparency. Full of rich color, it never covers the voices. A constant breeze pervades this writing, whose charm is irresistible, and which should serve as an example to all composers of light music.

The entrance of the Huron, his interrogation by the bailiff, the charming ensembles in the first act, the duets between the Ingenu and Mlle. de Saint-Yves, the luncheon scene, the final scene of the first act, the chorus of lackeys in the second act, the march of the clerks, the ballet, the verses of the Ingenu begging for his lieutenancy, the episode of the baptism—in short, the most diverse situations and the most different turns of events are treated with the same mastery.

Conchita Supervia

Among the most brilliant recitals, one must mention that of Conchita Supervia, who, under the patronage of the Spanish Ambassador, gave a concert of Spanish music, which drew a numerous and enthusiastic audience. The gracious singer had organized the presentation of her concert very cleverly, indeed. She appeared successively in two highly fantastic Spanish dresses, which surprised the audience. The light concentrated upon her left the hall in semidarkness, giving its full value to the æsthetic figure of the soloist.

Accompanied sometimes by the excellent pianist Alexandre Vilalta, sometimes by Joachim Nin, a certain number of whose works she sang, Conchita Supervia performed and mimed with supple and fine art Spanish melodies of Mompou, Rodrigo, Turina, Albeniz, Granados and other composers. She enunciated the texts of these with great skill. Her "El majo discreto" of Granados was a little masterpiece of wit and delicacy, and her success was considerable.

In Budapest Theaters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—The greatest successes on the Budapest stage so far this season have been achieved by operettas. Franz Lehár's "Friederike" and "The Wonder Bar," by Gerza Herczeg and Rudolf Katscher, have been especially popular here. Lehár, in particular, is a great favorite with the Hungarian public, and a cycle of his operettas was much appreciated.

Franz Molnar was represented by a new comedy, "The Fairy," which soon will find its way abroad. Ladislaus Fodor's comedy, "The Fountain Pen," has had a run of 50 performances, which means much in Budapest.

Among the more serious plays, "Aranyora" (The Gold Watch) by Ernst Szep deserves mention. A fable in 10 scenes, it depicts in lyric form the story of the life of the poor in a large city. The gold watch, the center of the piece, is all that remains from more prosperous times to Bogdan, the gilder. The watch is stolen, but the thief, out of regard for Juci, the gilder's daughter, with whom he falls in love, steals another man's watch and offers it by way of compensation to Bogdan. Bogdan hands it over to the police and discloses the thief. After a number of episodes, the original gold watch finds its way back to its owner, who thereafter seems imbued with new heart and vigor to face life's battle. Szep's simple sincerity, beauty of language and the fact that he has made no attempt to point any lesson, have impressed the public.

Much has been written in the Hungarian press of late regarding financial conditions in the theater. Most of the theaters are passing through severe testing times, and some have been forced to close. The competition of the tone film cinemas in Budapest is very strong. Tone films, the majority of which are German, are very popular, and it has been calculated that nearly 10,000,000 people visited the cinemas here in 1930. At the same time experience has shown that good plays can always find an appreciable public.

Photograph by Vogelsang

MARIE VON ESSEN, Contralto of the German Grand Opera Company.

As Schillings Sees America

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

SOPRANOS who have gone on the American concert circuit singing "Ho-to-yo-ho!" and orchestral conductors in cities of the United States who have included on their programs "The Ride of the Valkyries" and the "Magic Fire" episode, for the last how-so-many years you please, have been acting the part of propagandists, according to the observation of Max von Schillings, musical director of the German Grand Opera Company. They may not have thought too much about it, but they have all the time been preparing the way for the coming of the "Ring" music dramas. Particularly, they have implanted a desire in their public to know the scenic circumstances under which Brünnhilde so loudly exults, and to satisfy people's eyes as well as ears regarding the rendezvous of the warmaidens and the breaking-forth of the circle of fisme.

Photograph by D. O. Shoemaker

MAX VON SCHILLINGS

Dr. von Schillings was able to discern the state of affairs without recourse to books of reference on library shelves. The audiences with which he has become acquainted during his tour of the country from ocean to ocean since January were an open page for his plain and unmistakable reading. When the company announced "Walküre" as the bill, it regularly succeeded in calling out a good house. Even in towns where German opera was rather a novelty, "Ho-to-yo-ho!" proved to be a well-known sound, the tumult of the "Ride" an old experience and the crepitation of the "Magic Fire" a familiar thrill. Twenty-seven cities they visited, beginning early in January at Washington and taking a swing southwest to Texas, then west to California and back this way again through the northern states. A zigzag, criss-cross line of red, drawn on a map which Dr. von Schillings carries in his pocket, shows what a belt of Loge can be put around a continent in a period of nine weeks.

American Composers

"It's seven years since I last visited America," Dr. von Schillings said to me on the evening of his arrival in New York. "I was here for a couple of weeks or so in 1924-25, the second season of the presentation of my 'Mona Lisa' at the Metropolitan Opera House. With wider opportunity to look about, I have now a fair idea, I think, of how affairs stand musically in the land. Why, please tell me, don't your composers assert themselves more strongly than they do? I'm not asking why they don't write great symphonies and operas, but why they don't keep at it and write something and have it performed. That's how, I believe, they'll make progress."

It was a colloquy of three: Dr. von Schillings for the first person concerned; an old friend of his, also a conductor, for the second; and the interviewer for the third.

"But," objected No. 2, "if you had scrutinized as many American manuscripts as I have, you might entertain a different view. Very few American composers who attempt writing orchestral pieces have the necessary technique for the undertaking."

"Very well," answered No. 1, "suppose most of them unwillingly submit to discipline like that which Mozart, Beethoven and Brahms endured, some of them, I am sure, have the qualifications that the labor demands. Did I not have in my hands the score of a new symphony by Philip Greeley Clapp at one of our stopping-places in the West?" (He thought for an instant, felt for the map), "Cedar Rapids; and was not the workmanship masterly? Music of such a standard as that ought to be performed. Mr. Clapp's symphony, I am glad to know, is scheduled for production in Boston."

An Indulgent Critic

"For a more important matter," observed No. 2, "how many American compositions can you find that really say anything? Remember, now, I have not only read numbers of them over to find out what they look like, but I have played them over with orchestra, to learn how they sound."

"I myself," returned No. 1, "am indulgent to music which upon first consideration seems to say little, perhaps because certain efforts of my own have been called uninspired."

Astonishment on the part of No. 3, who never before met a composer ready to admit want of inspiration as a possibility in his particular case. Come! Let's hurry to make a fresh study of the melodies of "Mona Lisa." Dr. von Schillings may be too self-depreciative.

In the midst of random discussion on the subject of Wagner, No. 3 broke in with a question: "What did people object to in the music-dramas 50 years ago that could be regarded as a stumblingblock by anybody today?"

"Nothing whatever. But still, they disliked Wagner for throwing away the scheme of formal recitatives and arias that they were used to. And musicians—I think the trouble with them in many instances was that they could not execute passages which we now know by heart and have entirely got over finding bothersome. I can hardly believe my own plain memory of affairs, but one of my music masters in my youth tried in every way he could to turn me against Wagner's music, urging me to resist its influence by active hostility. He told me to abhor it. However, I didn't follow his advice. The doubt was general. I was even warned by my parents away from the music of the second act of 'Tristan,' as something dangerous for a young person to go near."

"Did you ever see Wagner?" asked No. 2.

"Yes, as a boy; and at Bayreuth," said Dr. von Schillings. "The folks were attending the festival, and they let me follow along. Someone, on a day of performance, posted me at the stage door of the theater, assuring me that if I waited I would get a look at the great man. And, sure enough, I did. He and Cosima drove up—I don't know what the English name of the carriage would be—he in a rather wearied posture, and she erect and alert. It was raining ever so little, and I opened my umbrella for them as they alighted. 'No!' Wagner thanked me, and was gone."

Prague Theater Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE—The Czechoslovak National Theater repertoire for this season has included Rudolf Medek's "Heart and War," which has had a great success. Like the author's earlier work, "Captain Šveč," this one also dealt with the experiences of Czech legionnaires in Russia and Siberia during the World War. More stress is laid upon dialogue than upon action, but the effect is dramatic. "Heart and War" promises to have as great a popularity as "Captain Šveč," which has been produced in almost every provincial theater throughout the republic. The odyssey of the legionnaires occupies a special place in the life and imagination of this new republic, and around it some of their finest post-war literature has been written. Medek's writings have undoubtedly achieved early popularity because of their patriotic appeal, but their value as literature also ranks high.

The Czech theater in Kral Vinohrady provides varied fare, ranging from classical productions like Schiller's "Wallenstein" to the most modern works of native and foreign playwrights. Eugene O'Neill is represented by "Marco's Millions," G. Bernhard Shaw by "Getting Married." Dostoievsky's "The Brothers Karamazov" has been given in a new Czech dramatization. František Langer, the author of the much-translated comedies, "The Camel Through the Eye of a Needle," "The Grand Hotel Nevada," etc., recently dramatized Dickens' "Pickwick Papers," in 12 scenes. Langer has succeeded in keeping the atmosphere of the book in a remarkable way. This play will shortly appear in German theaters. The English Players chose their repertoire very wisely, since Shaw and Edgar Wallace have a large public here.

The German National Theater here, catering as it does for a limited public, finds the financial strain heavy. Nevertheless, the artistic standard is high. In addition to native productions, guest performances from Austrian and German theaters are an attraction. Werfel's "The Kingdom of God in Bohemia" and Ferdinand Bruckner's "Elizabeth of England"—which appears to be based largely upon Strachey's study of the English Queen—are two plays which have been given here after having had successful runs in the German-speaking countries. Shakespeare has been represented by "As You Like It," "Measure for Measure," "Cymbeline" and other plays.

'Lady in Waiting'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Embassy Theater, "Lady in Waiting," by Harry Graham; adapted from the play by Attilio Orbok and Jacques Nathanson, beginning Feb. 10, 1931. The cast:

Julia Dengler	Josephine Middleton
Karel Dengler	André Van Gyseghem
Lili Dengler	Leonora Corbett
Ernest Dengler	Francis L. Sullivan
Rosen	Frederick Piper
Conrad Kanitz	A. R. Whatmore
Sophia Metzel	Edith Sharpe
Madalina Gonda	Joyce Bland
Mirko	John Boxer
Leiba	Harold Jones
Zimmerman	Philip Brandon
Blaskovics	Donald Wolfit
Baroness Katchanski	Pauline Lacey
Madame Danitchich	Judy Menteath
King Yovan	Robert Donat

Fortunate are the young players at the Hampstead Embassy Theater, where every kind of play, tragedy, comedy and farce, is attempted; for only by such varied experience can actors be made. Today these opportunities are rarely offered to the beginner, and this company already shows how it is ripening under the skillful direction of A. R. Whatmore.

"Lady in Waiting" is set in Illyria, where all things are possible, and soon we are engaged in such delightful nonsense that we readily forgive any rawness of overemphasis which further rehearsal might modify. Watching a typist rise in three acts to become a famous actress and the wife of a king whom she has only just met, one is amused, not only by a fantastic idea, but by whimsicalities as fresh as they are enjoyable. Harry Graham puts the wrong end of the telescope to our eyes, and by his diverting dialogue, witty situations and odd intrigue, keeps us all in excellent humor.

The idea in itself is perhaps too slender to stretch the span of an evening, which accounts for the moments when fantasy slips out of its key. A judicious use of a blue pencil would improve matters. But we do not wish to seem carping over such a pleasant excursion in the company of such buoyant actors. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Gyseghem extract the maximum of fun out of their parts as father and son, Miss Leonora Corbett is delightfully sincere and charming, Mr. Whatmore as the journalist who invents a myth, only to destroy his own chances of winning affection, expresses helpless embarrassment, while in the background are humorously etched outlines by Miss Sharpe, Miss Bland, Miss Middleton, Mr. Wolfit and Mr. Donat, completing an admirable picture full of illuminating touches of characterization and dialogue pleasantly frivolous in mood and wholly enjoyable as entertainment. J. T. G.

Persico's Opera on the 'Shrew'

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

IT IS said that twentieth century music drama aims at sincerity, but one can scarcely say yet that such a drama even exists; or, to put it another way, between music drama and the theater public there exists a profound incompatibility which forces the composer to intrench himself within predetermined conventions and patiently to continue with the forms and manners characteristic of other personalities, of other schools, of other countries. In this great flood of contemporary production there are only a few isolated authors silently working for themselves rather than for the public, authors who are adventurous enough to speak with originality; but the public has no desire to hear them, so music drama has not yet given a genuinely characteristic work to our century.

At the same time, in reference particularly to Italy, it is easy to see the direction musically dramatic productions are taking. One can say that in general, the lyrical theater is still entirely under the shadow of Wagner. The continuance of recitative has utterly destroyed the Italian tradition of the "closed forms," and if today the veneration for Verdi is great, it is equally obvious that this veneration is purely platonic and that no one remembers to embody dramatic situations in musical construction or to make contrasts live through musical elements of different character. Preoccupation with what is true in an art which is the antipode of all that can possibly be true of music drama, condemns us to listen to unnatural, high-flown language, dependent, not on the meaning of the word, but on its accent alone, blinds our eyes to all differences in character and makes us completely forget the alternating rhythm which was one of the strong points in our old opera.

A Great Merit

With this substantial preamble we shall be able to classify, with great clarity, Mario Persico's new work, which has the great merit of representing an attempt to free itself from the methods mentioned above. "La Bisbetica Domata" (The Taming of the Shrew) really attempts a description of each stage situation by a well-defined musical episode. This, besides giving expression to dramatic contrasts that are the prime reason for music drama, gives a responsibility to the musical elements which is difficult to trace in other contemporaneous works—a proof of courage for which credit must be given to this young Neapolitan composer.

The libretto by Rossato is based on Shakespeare's comedy and uses the main situations of the play very successfully. The development of Katherine's character is perhaps too sketchily drawn, for if we were not familiar with the original comedy we should seem to be witnessing not the disciplining of a shrew, but the tyranny of a bully over a weak girl. Nor does the throwing of plates give sufficient characterization to Katherine, for does not everybody at some time have moments of irritability? This appears to me as the great weakness of the work. It is reflected in the shortness of the acts, and in the insistence on one point, the domination of Petrucchio.

Faced with this one-sidedness, Mario Persico had to search elsewhere for contrasting elements and he found them in one of the minor episodes, that is, in the idyll of Bianca and the young aspirant to her hand. The same thing happens in "Falstaff," in which the lyrical part is limited to the constantly interrupted romance of Nannetta and Fenton. This precedent in Verdi's chief work was certainly most opportune, for it offered an example not only for a situation, but for the whole structure of the opera, with the resultant coincidence of scenic episodes and musical construction.

Decisive Rhythms

Persico's opera is full of decisive rhythms and rapid movement. He keeps an eye on essentials without losing himself in unnecessary details or bothering about deeper meanings. His work succeeds in being what it sets out to be, that is, an opera with leanings toward the comic and the desire to amuse. (Let us say in parenthesis that the artist who succeeds in amusing is a rare exception and deserves the greatest recognition.)

The musical events stand out easily by themselves: the duet between the tenor and the bass; the entry of Petrucchio and the scene with the Shrew, the scene in the second act—which, in my opinion, is the best—the laying of the table in the third act, are so many musical constructions which clearly express a logical sequence in a clear form. It is true that the thematic material is not fully developed and the rhythm errs here and there in overaccentuation, but, without doubt, these are the best features of the work.

The lyrical parts, with the exception of the duet in the second act, which is distinguished by a certain freshness and broad, clear melody, suffer from the defect of a continuous recitative. These parts represent the bulk of the opera and there is no excuse for identifying lyricism with rhetoric or the emotional with expressions of doubtful taste.

The orchestration is, now and again, perhaps a little too heavy, and the insistence on certain timbres and effects robs the score of variety.

Performance Excellent

The performance at the Teatro Reale dell'Opera was excellent. Maestro Santini conducted with great competence, verve and understanding, and knew when to loosen his grip and when to use strong accent.

Mme. Cristoforeanu gave a fine impersonation of the Shrew, singing with art and declaiming with the mastery which is now one of her characteristic gifts. The baritone Ghirardini made a Petrucchio who will be the terror of all the Shrews in the world; he sang and declaimed well and was master of his part from start to finish. Lucentio was excellently played by the tenor De Paolis who is one of the best singers on the Italian operatic stage; he is particularly clever in reconciling the demands of the singing parts with those of declamation. Buganelli as Bianca was very good, as were all the other artists.

The opera achieved a great success.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

BUILDING lots of all types are being pressed into use in these days of crowded suburbs, so that the rocky hillside as well as the drained swamp are frequently used as home sites. Though the majority seem to prefer the level expanse of land, it is not difficult to make attractive spots out of a steep hill or a former swamp. To make successful gardens on these more difficult sites one need not resort to the expensive process of grading, but rather to a plan which conforms with the character of the land. Gardens of this type are usually more attractive than are those laid out upon land whose natural character has been altered in the process of blasting and leveling. A perfect garden is not always one which resembles some well-known example, but rather one which is perfectly suited to the land upon which it is growing.

The swampy tract, whether well drained or otherwise, is full of opportunities for gardening. For such a site a pool and bog garden suggests itself, and this type of gardening is one of the most interesting. The pool, of course, will be informal in design. The bog around its edge will soften the break between pool and lawn. A stepping-stone path through the bog will enable the gardener to tend the garden. Goldfish in the pool will lend interest and at the same time free the water of mosquito larva. Frogs and turtles would be at home in a fairly large pool. Water lilies are the chief group of plants for pool gardening. It might be best to begin with a few of the hardiest types. The plants will be less difficult to handle if the tubers are planted in boxes of rich earth. Too, this prevents the plants from spreading over too great an area, as some types are wont to do.

For Pool and Bog

The common pond lily, Nymphæa odorata, is as beautiful and fragrant as any of the choice sorts. Sulphurea is its yellow-flowered variety. The Marliacea water lilies are excellent. Marliacea chromatella is bright yellow, albida white, carnea flesh pink, and rosea a deep rose color. Water lilies are listed in most seed catalogues. The lotuses, Nelumbo speciosum in pink, and lutea in pale yellow, are stately and colorful. Small pools will need but a few of each, for the plants grow quite large. For the bog at the pool's edge the marsh-marigold (Caltha palustris), pickerel-weed (Pontderia), marsh forget-me-knots, and Japanese and pseudacorus irises are among those that would flourish. Cattails are attractive, especially in foliage. The water hyacinth floats by means of its bladder-like leaf parts, and bears handsome spikes of bright lavender-blue flowers.

The hillside plot, most often rocky, becomes the despair of gardeners who treat it in the same way that they would a level, moister lot. Such a situation is an ideal one for a rock garden. Here and there, especially near the house, terraces could be made for growing the indispensable garden perennials, or for a small lawn. To be in harmony with the general effect, all paths and steps might be of carelessly placed flat stones, and rendered as inconspicuous as possible through the use of low sedums and other tread-resistant plants. In a garden of this sort the object should be to "plant out" the rocks, for a rock garden is not a mere collection of stones. Jagged edges, marks of the quarry, and any sign of set formation should be avoided if the garden is to appear natural.

Each rock plant should be set in a carefully prepared bed, made with provision for proper drainage, and of soil which contains the elements necessary to the growth of the plant. The mugho pine and the dwarf junipers will provide winter green. These are invaluable for shielding less hardy plants from the winter winds. Somewhere along the side of the garden there should be a secluded nook, as a place for seats and from which to view the garden. The hillside garden will prove far more exciting to tend than will one growing on level ground.

A Many-Trunked Willow

A large, low-branched tree takes up considerable space, and on the smaller place this might be the only available location for the garden. The simplest answer would be to give the tree a severe trimming. It would be far more interesting, however, to spare the tree and use it as the base of the garden plan. In a certain beautiful and unusual garden a huge, many-trunked willow tree is the tree about which the plan was made. The sweeping branches of the tree come within a few feet of the ground, and upon some of them planks have been fastened to form comfortable seats. The main path of the garden encircles the willow a few feet from its base, and the other is laid well outside the sweep of its branches. In the light shade of the tree are two flower borders, one edging the main path and the other forming a rough circle just inside the ends of the lower branches. Outside the shade of the tree is a large border, circular like the other. In this outer border grow the bright-flowered plants requiring full sun. The colors find an effective background in the gray-green foliage of the willow.

The borders under the tree are filled with low-growing plants of types which prefer or withstand shade. In this case the tree happens to be one with light foliage. A tree casting a heavier shade than that of an aged willow might need to have some of its branches thinned out. This should be done carefully, for the appearance of a tree is easily spoiled through improper pruning. Pruning should be done while the leaves are on the tree, for then it is less difficult to appreciate the part which each branch plays in forming the tree.

Detaille

Exotic Gardens, Monaco. Built Down the Face of the Cliff They Seem From Below to Be Suspended in Mid-Air. They Are Planted With Strange and Fascinating Plants From Many Parts of the World.

Built-in Kitchen Backgrounds

Efficiency Placement and Color Base

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

BUILT-IN kitchen backgrounds, which used to be only a set of cupboards and a sink, are now the subject of a good deal of thought on the part of the architect and the builder, impelled, no doubt, by the comments and suggestions of the housewife.

In the first place, economy of space demands that we no longer have our working units strung along around the kitchen, and we expect that when we buy or build a house the kitchen equipment shall be in such shape that, with the addition of the necessary pots and pans, we can get to work immediately on moving in, with the least possible lost motion. Every unit must fit in and coördinate with every other one. In fact the manufacturers of kitchen equipment have begun to cooperate to the extent of building complete units which dovetail into each other, as though all were built in one plant.

Then there is the matter of color in this fixed background of the kitchen and that is receiving a great deal of attention from color and equipment specialists. The first step away from the useful, perhaps, but certainly not decorative, natural wood finishes was the all-white kitchen. Every piece of new equipment that was purchased, like a refrigerator or a new gas range, was white. If the rest of the background was wood color or yellow, there was not what could be called true harmony, but there was nothing to be done about it apparently. All of a sudden architects, manufacturers and the home builders themselves seemed to go "color wise" with a vengeance, so far as the poor old kitchen was concerned, and some were truly a "riot." Every maker of anything for the kitchen, from a wooden handled fork to the automatic refrigerator had a different idea as to what constituted a good color scheme, with a total disregard for what his fellow manufacturers were doing. And, to a certain extent, the home builder, who was trying to get a "comfortable" background for the working end of the house, was helpless.

Where It Started

The builders of apartment houses were the first to see the light, because of the very small space allowed to the kitchen, and, in order to make their appeal to prospective tenants more effective, they made their kitchens just as attractive as possible, as well as convenient, and the good work has spread to the builders of homes.

There is still much to be done in the way of educating the makers of built-in kitchen equipment to the need of color harmony, but the idea is working through and it is now possible to get a stove, a refrigerator and a kitchen cabinet in harmonizing color tones, varied enough so that the effect will not be monotonous, and giving a color base for building up an attractive plan for the rest of the kitchen furnishings. This idea has progressed so far, up to the present time, that the home builder and his or probably her (where the kitchen is concerned) architect can go to some of the larger equipment retailers and be shown several kinds of equipment in colors other than pure white or the astonishing greens and blues and yellows that were the result of the first color wave.

When the floor covering, usually linoleum in the average home kitchen, is built in, so to speak, with the rest of the equipment, its basic color note may be chosen to harmonize with that of the large pieces. From that point on it becomes a matter of interior decorating, but it is good to know that some attention is being ceiving much attention from some of the best engineering minds. Much consultation among architects, motion study experts and the homebuilders themselves has resulted in some unusual findings, which are now being applied in homes being built today, and which will bear careful consideration by prospective builders.

The cost of having a kitchen built in the best and most effective way is little more than by the older methods, if any, and the results are much happier. All through the country there are demonstration kitchens where one may see how space has been saved and how the most can be accomplished in the least time through a progressive arrangement of kitchen equipment, and in most of these model kitchens the architects have had their say so that the enthusiasm of the equipment makers has not run away with common sense.

Then too, a good many of the manufacturers have made available for the prospective builder plan drawings of kitchens of various shapes and sizes so that even though one is working with a contractor and builder instead of an architect, one has a good guide for carrying out one's own ideas.

Things really are being made much easier and simpler for the home builder these days, in details as well as in the larger and more obvious things, and costs are being adjusted more in proportion. In fact there never was a time, in recent years at least, so it seems, when the home builder had so many advantages in evolving his dreams into actualities.

CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH.

AUSTRALIA'S PETER PAN

Far From His Kensington Home This Favorite of the Children Looks Upon the Alexandra Gardens in Melbourne, Victoria.

If you drive out from Melbourne toward the Botanic Gardens, you may glimpse this winsome little figure poised above the flowers as you pass along Alexander Avenue. He is just visible from the avenue and worth a closer look. The statue is by Paul Montford.

When Ordering This Year's Roses

English Garden Expert Recommends

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

WHERE more roses are to be planted in English gardens this season, let some of the Australian climbing roses be included in the list: those such as Black Boy, a dark crimson, and Queen of Hearts, pink. Though loose-petaled flowers, they have the great merit of blooming freely in late September. Not just a few stray flowers, but in masses, as though it were June. I am also delighted with a bedding rose called Clovelly, a well-shaped pink flower with curled-over petals and exquisite fragrance, and have planted a dozen. Polly is another new acquisition, and is perhaps the best of the orange and flame-colored roses I have met.

Two outstanding successes last season with me were Kirsten Poulsen and Else Poulsen. They are called polyantha roses, but their large green leaves and big single flowers are very different. They bore great branches or corymbs of flowers from June till cut down by frost. Kirsten is a bright crimson, the color of ripe cherries; Else a pale pink. If allowed to, they will make bushes or hedges six feet high and are not suitable for edgings.

A very fragrant rose is Dame Edith Helen, of regular form, pink, and worth growing even though it does not flower so freely as some others. Two roses were my standby all last summer: Felicia and Mermaid. Felicia grows into a big bush, and is prodigal of its branches of pale pink, semi-double flowers, most sweetly scented than any other rose, and ever-blooming. It needs only to have the flowering branches cut down occasionally. Mermaid needs a wall which it soon covers, and is my most beautiful rose, a very large single, of pale sulphur color, with a big golden crown of stamens in the center. Its foliage, of shining dark green, is equally handsome, and it is luxuriant with flowers from the end of June till frost.

If your rose beds have a green or mossy surface, it means that they need a good sprinkling of lime. It is also a sign of poor drainage. A. M.

paid to the color of fixed backgrounds in the "engine room" of the house.

Demonstration Kitchens

The matter of developing maximum efficiency with minimum effort in the kitchen is one that is at present re-

Bathroom Accessories

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

After the important parts of the bathroom—the tub, lavatory, and floor—have been decided upon in building the new house, there are still small accessories which need to be thought of. The soap dish, tumbler holder, hooks, and towel racks, being in constant use, should be well chosen. A new type has recently come on the market which is hung to metal plates fastened permanently to the wall when the bathroom is installed. The accessories are attached to the plates by invisible screws which prevent them from falling off or becoming crooked. The invisible screws are easily removed and the accessories taken off, leaving the permanent plates on the wall when the painters come for redecorating.

Unusual Perennials

The herbaceous clematises are effective plants. Davidiana has fragrant, bell-shaped flowers of lavender-blue during August and September. Integrifolia coerulea is porcelain-blue, and flowers during July and August. Recta bears sweet-scented white flowers in June. By using these three one has a succession of clematis from June until autumn.

* * *

The clover-scented dianthus is an old favorite. It has an unsurpassed fragrance and attractive gray-green, persistent foliage. It is an excellent edging plant. It is easily raised from seed, blooming the second year. New plants do better than old. Various sorts include a color range of pink, crimson, and white in single or double form. "White Reserve" is an excellent double sort, with the form and fragrance of a small carnation.

* * *

The improved phlox sublata is more attractive than the magenta sort so commonly planted. "Fairy" is pale lilac-blue, with a darker eye, and "Vivid" is bright pink. Lilacina and alba are the lilac and white sorts. Phlox divaricata canadensis follows subulata, blooming in May. It attains one foot, and bears large heads of fragrant, lavender-blue flowers.

* * *

The improved daylilies (hemerocallis in variety) enable one to have a succession of these fine flowers. Dr. Regel bears fragrant orange-colored blooms in May or early June. "Florham" blooms in June and July, and has yellow flowers with deeper markings. Thunbergi resembles the fragrant flava, but flowers a month later in July.

Les Jardins Exotiques, Monaco

Unusual Plants From Many Lands

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the idea was conceived, some 15 years ago, of converting a bare, precipitous, rocky cliff in the principality of Monaco into an exotic garden, many wise-acres shook their heads. But, with a vision of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon in thought, the undertaking was commenced. The dream has been realized, and a wonderful garden has been evolved, without changing the nature of the landscape. Much patient labor, skillful engineering, thousands of cartloads of earth, and tropical plants from all quarters of the globe have contributed to this end.

These gardens have been named variously: Jardins Exotiques, Jardins Botaniques de l'Observatoire and Jardins Suspendus. Each name helps to describe them. More than 5000 specimens of beautiful exotic plants flourish in the shelter of the rocks, unforgettable views of sea and coast are obtained from any part. Built down the sheer face of the cliff, the gardens appear from below to be suspended in mid-air, as nothing can be seen but the rocks and plants.

We enter at the top of the cliff, where hardy cabbage tree palms from New Zealand wave their tufty leaves in greeting to rows of symmetrical cypresses. Descending by zigzag, sandy paths, bordered with cobblestones, we are immediately transported to California, Arizona, Brazil, Africa, Bolivia, Caracas and Socotra. Cacti from these countries in many fantastic shapes and forms intrigue us. Some merge into the color and form of stones; others climb the rocks in serpentine grace. Large and small spiny round cushions, hardly suitable for my lady's boudoir, hail from Mexico. There are coral formations; large thorny arms bear the most exquisitely fragile flowers; others conceal the thorns in white, silky hair which is waiting for a puff of wind to bear the seeds away. Cereus, with long arms pointing upward, now covered with ruby-red fruit, is providing a feast for birds, bees and other insects. The bluish leaves of the Aloes stand out in contrast to the red-hot pokers and scarlet crassulas from their home country.

But it is not all exotic. Over the edge of a protecting rail, one peers down the sheer face of the cliff, purple with fragrant lavender, clumps of thyme and rosemary, and gay with scarlet geranium. Slender bridges, seemingly thrown into space, lead to grottoes, with water dripping into limpid pools which reflect clusters of maidenhair fern, growing round the edge and hanging from the roof. Passing through small, rocky tunnels, one comes unexpectedly upon dainty Scotch harebells, which nod a welcome, and the large, blue eyes of violets look out from nests of green leaves.

Narrow pergolas support waving red roses and blazing purple bougainvillea. From the topmost pergola, we look across to the Jardin de la Princesse Antoinette, which is laid out as a playground for children. This garden is a veritable olive grove, where the centuries-old trees have been cleverly utilized in the laying out of the playgrounds. Across the water is the rock of Monaco, with the Prince's Palace, Museum and Cathedral, and a snug little port nestles in its shelter.

Raising Bulbs in Fiber

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Portland, Me.

Bulbs to be grown indoors should be kept in a cool, dark place, where they will remain firm and retain their vitality for several weeks, and then placed in bowls with stones and water or with fiber and brought to a sunny window in a cool room. If stones and water are used, it is best to have stones nearly the size of walnuts, so there will be crevices between them for the fleshy roots to find their way, and the water must be poured off frequently and replaced with fresh. At the appearance of the first flower breaking the flower sheath, it is well to take a blunt needle and slit the sheath, releasing all the buds, that they may blossom together.

When using fiber, if it has been used in previous years, mix a tablespoonful of powdered charcoal with each quart of fiber to keep it sweet. Break up any lumps before moistening the fiber and moisten very gradually, until all the water possible has been absorbed. Fill the bowls nearly up and place the bulbs, filling round with fiber. Never press the bulbs into the fiber, because, if the fiber becomes packed, the roots do not penetrate easily, sometimes forcing the bulbs upward. Always have as much water as the fiber will take up.

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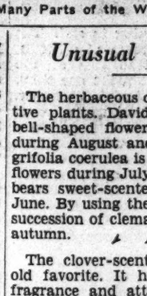

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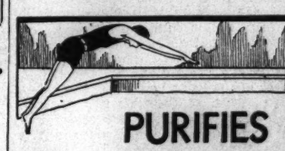

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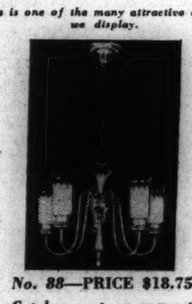

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Rural Carpenters Build Rude Types Kin to Fine Models

VERY little American furniture of the 1600s has lasted until now, most of the examples that we have being in the form of chests or court cupboards. Almost always these are made of oak, as was the practice in England in the same period. Several types of the court cupboards of that country were shown on this page in the issue of Sept. 6, 1930.

Those of the American colonists were less elaborate and without carving, as illustrated below, though decorated by moldings and turnings and built in the most enduring manner. Less than 30, I believe, are known to exist.

The large picture here shows one from Connecticut that is remarkable for its primitive simplicity and its artlessness of design. Only one other like it has been discovered. It is made of pine instead of oak, but has the same main sections as has the more pretentious form.

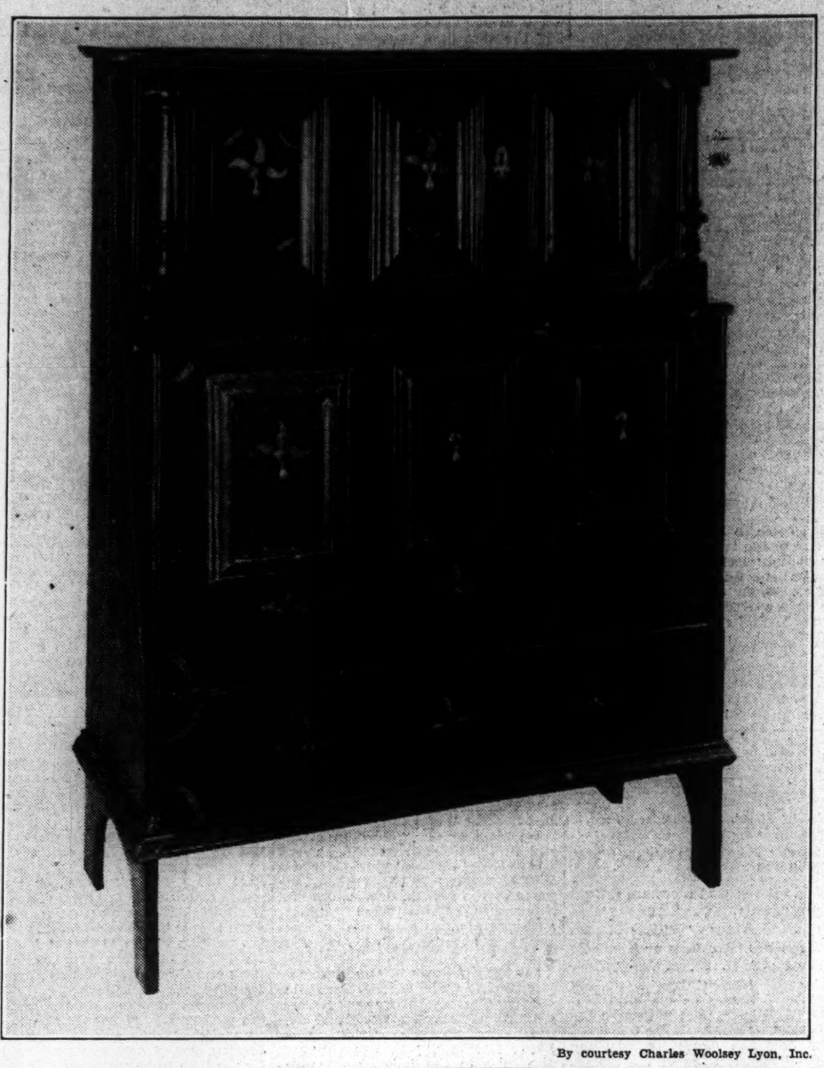
The slender columns, panels of crude molding, painted decorations of the most elementary kind, find their incentives in the deeply turned and bulky pillars, the difficult paneling, the solid bosses and the split balusters of the cupboard at the left, which is built of oak.

Crude and cheap as these extremely simple pieces are, collectors rate them great prizes. Exceeding rarity and a difference in some interesting way from other things of its kind are factors which count most in making these types esteemed so highly.

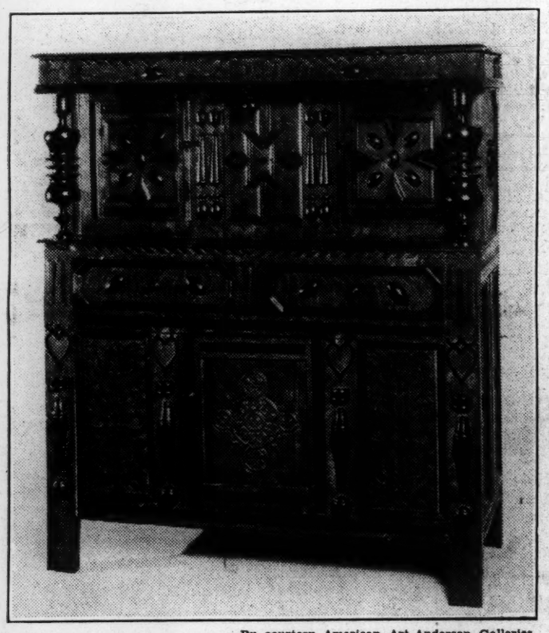
The names given to some pieces of furniture are curious examples of the way in which the French and English words became associated and adopted. This name, court cupboard, really has nothing to do with any kind of a court. The first word is a misspelling of the French "cort," which means short. When these cupboards, which did not reach to the ceiling, were made in ancient days, they were called cort, or short, cupboards. Later the "u" crept in and we have the present form. In a similar manner the term "lowboy" developed. First it was low bois, or low wood, translating the second word. But English spelling chose a different form, so we have the words lowboy and highboy.

C. G. B.

A RARE CONNECTICUT COURT CUPBOARD OF PINE



By courtesy Charles Woolsey Lyon, Inc.



By courtesy American Art-Anderson Galleries

Auction Room Surprises

By "A COLLECTOR"
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

FURTHER little romances of the salesroom are disclosed by a well-known firm of London art auctioneers which occupies Sir Joshua Reynolds' handsome residence, many features of which are still preserved, including the original doorway.

One of the discoveries of "unsuspected wealth" by the firm's valuers was a stamp which realized £1450. It was found 25 years ago in a school boy's collection and brought the sum mentioned. If sold again today, it would realize more than twice this figure.

Then, again, there was that old Chinese porcelain horse and rider, only a few inches high, from the G. L. Bevan collection. The price realized for this might have bought a Derby winner or the most expensive limousine in the market.

There was, further, the silver teapot of the days of Queen Anne which actually paid off a mortgage. It realized a sum beyond the owner's wildest dreams—a typical instance of unsuspected wealth lying long forgotten in a lumber room. Again, a few lines scribbled by the poet Keats on a leaf in a visitor's book realized £2800.

This, of course, is only one side of the picture. It is only fair to point out the other.

The valuers of those London auction firms specializing in selling ancient objects of art must inspect every week thousands of real or supposed antiques which, on examination, prove to be of no value except, possibly, to the owner.

Why is this? The answer is not far to seek.

Tons of supposedly "valuable old silver," for example, is the property of optimistic owners who read glowing accounts of old English plate that has been sold for the equivalent of a hundred dollars or more per ounce. On examination this old silver proves not to be antique at all, but modern reproductions. Again, it may not be solid silver or even old Sheffield plate, but twentieth century electroplate.

Truck loads of furniture, too, have been in proud owners' families for many years, perhaps for generations. It reveals itself to the eye of the expert valuer as fairly common, country-made, late Georgian pieces, of no particular commercial value or else as once fine and desirable examples, that have since been ruined by injury and so-called "restoration." Supposedly priceless old Gothic pieces of furniture often prove to be merely heavy "Gothic" reproductions made in the Victorian era.

It is only the pick of beautifully made antique furniture that happens to be in demand. It must, moreover, be very rare, much sought after and of an authenticity probably supported by documentary evidence in order to realize the sensational prices recorded from time to time in the salesroom.

Thousands of pieces of supposed old jewelry, again, prove to be paste, or not cut and mounted in accordance with modern taste. Hundreds of "Old Masters" prove to be clever copies. Old books are seen to be old enough but of no commercial value at this time. Old China is identified as genuinely old but fairly common and not at present in demand and so on. Illustrations could be multiplied indefinitely.

The valuer for the firm of art auctioneers has no reason to minimize the value of the objects he inspects. On the contrary, the more valuable they seem, the better pleased he is, and the more his firm will receive in its commission and percentages when the objects come under the hammer, if his high estimate is realized.

Whistles—300 of 'Em

To the list of unusual objects of the collector's quest must now be added that of whistles. These are the absorbing hobby of a resident of Brighton,—London's "Atlantic City"—who after 10 years' search, has managed to acquire a collection of 300 brought together from all parts of the world.

They include whistles not only of the conventional designs and those shaped like birds, but whistles in the form of armored soldiers, men on horseback, baskets, teapots and even watering cans, to say nothing of whistles made in all colors of the rainbow.

Whistles, of course, are made of old Georgian silver, like the famous graceful curved boatswains' whistles dear to "small" collectors of ancient English plate; of old pewter, as is the curious twin whistle exhibited at the Victoria & Albert Museum; of gold, porcelain, ivory, tortoiseshell, various woods and other materials.

Random Gleanings for Decorators

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

FEBRUARY in New York offered a number of displays interesting to home decorators, amateur and professional. At the Art Center was shown a new product which makes feasible the use of design and color in laminated, non-shatterable glass. Between two layers, selected and prepared, is introduced a sheet of plastic material decorated in pattern and color.

Also at the Art Center was held an exhibition of pirated designs, arranged to show the designers' need of protection. Unlike the writer and the composer of music, the artist has no copyright defense against plagiarists. The manner in which industrial work has been copied and only slightly changed—by the angle of a flower stem, or the grouping of dot clusters, or the introduction of a scarcely noticeable new theme, such as a broken line or a block—was impressively displayed by a collection of originals with the copies beside them. The Vestal bill, sponsored by 90 associations of manufacturers and designers, aims to correct this situation.

Draping of Too Wide Curtain

A decorator's shop showed an interesting arrangement of a window, which, in a manner often seen in contemporary architecture, completely spanned the wall from side to side. Cream-colored fishnet was used for glass curtains and just as they began to be monotonous because of their great expanse, at each end a curved rod was introduced, and from this convex half-circle hung a zebra-striped rayon curtain, showing thick, black, broken lines on a cream ground of velvet-like texture.

A department store has been featuring lamps by Paul Bruno. They have a casual and sportive air which is quite amusing. Some of them are cylinders, slim and perhaps three feet long, made to hang up. At command of the switch they become radiant.

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WANAMAKER'S
AU QUATRIEME

A Spacious Interior
In the best traditions of the Renaissance

BOTH Spain and Italy have contributed to this notable interior—one which might very well be said to be in the grand manner, if that phrase be taken in its happiest connotation. By far the greater number of the objects used in it are old Spanish and Italian palace pieces and the effects created have at once dignity, warm vitality and a rich and individual decorative quality.

The Red Cockatoo

The walls are old pink plaster. Eight huge Spanish lanterns with gilded leaves accomplish the lighting. A great 15th century stone chimney-piece focusses the attention on one side of the room. Opposite, and hanging above a fine Aragonese table covered with old pomegranate-colored damask, a dark blue-green Louis XIV tapestry panel with a red cockatoo perched on a branch in its very center achieves at a stroke one of those wholly legitimate but bold and highly dramatic *coups de theatre* that are the essence of good decorating. At the end of the long room a long baroque table creates a third center of interest. It is covered with old filaticcio in a glorious Medieval blue, on which kneel two 17th century altar angels with candles, on either side a great copper bowl of calla lilies. The dark Spanish arm chairs arranged about it are covered in white leather.

The Laughing Virgin

17th century yellow velvet chairs that once belonged to the Spada family of Rome, a pair of shutters from Granada, of old palace doors from Venice, and a little laughing polychrome Virgin on a Spanish pedestal are but a few of the details that give this room its quite extraordinary significance and beauty. Branches of ivory white dogwood have been used everywhere to introduce a fresh Southern feeling of Spring. And easy chairs covered in quiet tones of damask and brocatelle bring to the setting a comfort in which the period that inspired it was less rich than our own. A very lovely Aubusson in gray and wine color repeats the warm note of faded crimson in old velvet chair seats and brocade altar cloths.

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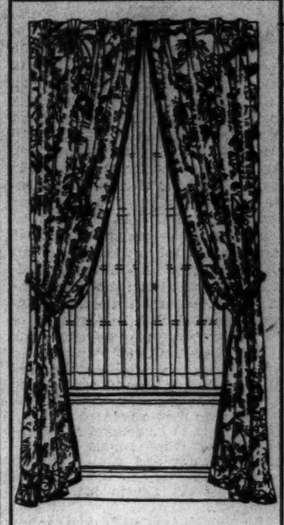

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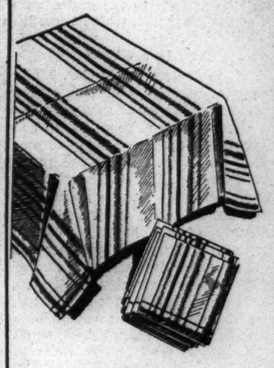

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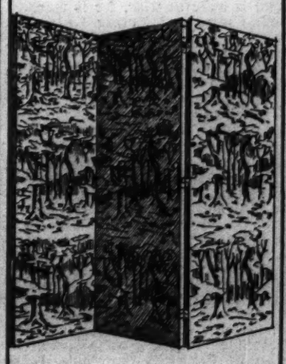

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Times and Mr. Miller

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Mr. Miller of The Times: The Story of an Editor, by F. Fraser Bond. New York: Scribner. $3.

NATURALLY, this biography of a successful and powerful newspaper editor is full of value as a textbook of journalism. Yet it must be employed cautiously in this quality, put only with prudent reservations into the hands of ingenuous youth aspiring to great doings. For this man who for 30 years sat in the editor's chair of a great newspaper was in his youth a latter-day counterpart of the Idle Apprentice. Expelled from his preparatory school, he met a like fate at the end of his sophomore year in Dartmouth College. For some reason the latter penalty failed of enforcement, and toward the middle of the first term of his junior year he appeared again in his classes, still under sentence of exile, but his presence tolerated. During his collegiate term he read chiefly matter not in the curriculum. His biographer says that convinced that his diploma was to be refused he disappeared from the campus on commencement day and was dragged to the ceremonies only by the endeavors of well-wishers among his student colleagues.

All of which is of slight importance save as showing the slender foundation upon which his later eminence was built. The man who idled in his Greek class in college eagerly undertook at 68 the study of Russian and achieved a useful knowledge of that exotic tongue, after having mastered French, German and Italian in his leisure hours. It was, of course, this steady effort for self-culture, this tireless search for new mental equipment, that made of him the successful journalist. In that profession, more than elsewhere, the proper study of mankind is man, and the college course, however brilliantly sustained, is but the prelude to the real education of the journalist, which takes his whole lifetime.

Period of Gloom

At 34, in the year 1883, Mr. Miller was appointed editor of the New York Times, then a paper of such standing that winning this prize was hailed in the profession as an evidence of precocious brilliancy. In 1893 the paper was bankrupt alike of financial resource and of journalistic reputation. It had gone steadily down under the ownership of the heirs of George Jones, and its purchase by Miller and a few associates—with borrowed money—did not arrest the descent. The years of editorial activity had given him opportunity to manifest a certain courage and independence which, indeed, characterized him at all stages of his career, but left the paper a wreck.

The present biographer of Mr. Miller passes over with scant attention this period of gloom. Beyond eulogizing the editor for his courage in taking the paper out of the Republican ranks in 1884 and supporting Grover Cleveland, he tells nothing of the trials or achievements of that period. This is an unfortunate omission. More than any other this was the formative period of Miller's character, and it is not enough to be told only that he entered upon it with joy and zeal as the youthful editor of a great paper, and ended it depressed and crushed by financial and managerial worries. What carried the Times down so that the disaster of suspension of publications was narrowly averted is not explained. At the end of a decade Miller rallied a few friends and bought the paper for $1,000,000—a price that soon proved to have been ridiculously high. Under his ownership, as under his editorship, the paper continued to lose in circulation, business and prestige until, as his biographer reports, the capitalists to whom he applied for aid declared that the Times had passed beyond the point of resuscitation.

Enter Mr. Ochs

And then came along Adolph Ochs, a newspaper publisher with a record of success in the highly provincial neighborhood of Knoxville, Tenn. With $75,000 of his own money he negotiated the purchase of the moribund Times. He kept Miller as editor and practically the whole staff as he found it. Not another cent of his own money did he invest in the property. Yet under his management, with the continued editorship of Miller, the paper steadily progressed until today it is one of the stablest journalistic foundations in America. The Herald and the World, the two journalistic giants of New York on Ochs's arrival, have passed out of existence. His $75,000 represents an interest now of vastly more than $7,500,000, and the minority stock which in 1896 Mr Miller could not sell nor hardly give away was assessed on his passing at nearly $2,000,000. And this resuscitation was accomplished under the editorship of the same man who had vainly striven to maintain the earlier prosperity of the paper and had seen it sink into virtual bankruptcy.

What can be the explanation of this seeming paradox? The author of this biography explains it by saying that, with the assumption of control by Mr. Ochs, Miller was freed from any further care as to the financial or business end of the newspaper, and was able to devote himself entirely to its editorial direction. He was indeed, throughout the upward climb to monumental success, relieved in great measure even of care for the news department of the Times, which under the extraordinarily able executive direction or Carl Van Anda, its managing editor, became, as it is today, a diurnal encyclopedia of the world's happenings.

The policy and the editorial page became Miller's one study and his one responsibility. The results were solid, substantial, informative, but not precisely brilliant. The letters from Mr. Miller to his intimate friend, George Fred Williams of Boston, printed in this volume, show him to be equipped with a fund of humor, and not wholly above flippancy, but flippancy on the editorial page of the New York Times for the last quarter of a century has been an unthinkable thing, and even humor an infrequent quality. Indeed, there are those who think that the airy trifling of Mr. Kingsbury have had a larger place on that sacred expanse of solid type since Rollo Ogden succeeded Charles R. Miller than ever before.

Nevertheless, in his intellectual reincarnation, after the burden of financial responsibility was lifted from his shoulders, Miller of the Times did manifest a saneness of judgment, a political wisdom, a clarity of expression and a continuity of purpose that made the editorial page always worthy of respect, though seldom seized upon with avidity by its readers. Some of his more important editorials and one or two magazine articles are published in this volume. Unlike most biographies of the present time, the life itself is so short and seemingly so far from complete that the reader would like to have seen it materially extended.

Tangled Loyalties

Mrs. Fischer's War, by Henrietta Leslie. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

CARL FISCHER was a German who left his native country before he reached the age of military service. He went to England, learned English speech and ways, built up an English business, married an English wife, became the father of a boy who grew up a typical English schoolboy. To all intents, at heart as well as in outward circumstances, Carl Fischer was an Englishman.

HENRIETTA LESLIE

In the summer of 1914 Carl and Janet went to Germany for a holiday. They had an idyllic week tramping in the Harz Mountains, and came out of the forest to find German troops mobilizing. There was war in Europe. Then England joined and Belgium and France, and the "Englishman" Fischer and his wife made haste to get out of a country that had suddenly turned hostile.

On that frantic, miserably uncomfortable train ride to the frontier something dreadful happened to Janet Fischer. Her husband disappeared. In the close-packed railway carriage she dozed, and when she awoke beyond the frontier, Carl was not with her. She went on to Holland because she could not stop. She vainly importuned consulates. She went to London and did the same thing, telling her story over and over to ears already dulled by harrowing tales.

Suddenly a letter came through to her. In it Carl told what he had done. It had come to him clearly, on that journey to the frontier, that he must stay to fight for his native land. He was German. He could not deny his country. While Janet slept, on the very verge of German territory, he left the train. Perhaps, in any case, he would have been held at the frontier, but he did not give the officials a chance to arrest him. He stayed of his own volition.

Janet told his story freely, to disapproving listeners. She found that not only was her husband a German, a spy in English eyes, but that she, too, the wife of a German, was an alien. She found that his property was subject to confiscation, that her services at the Belgium Relief Depot were not desired, that acquaintances were suspicious and friends cold. One by one she endured the ignominies dealt out to enemy aliens. The worst sorrow lay in her son's attitude. English John Fischer enlisted in the British army. He refused to mention his father, whom he had deeply loved; he dropped the "c" from his name. So Janet had the appalling knowledge that her two dear ones were both in France, in opposing forces, that they might even, by some dread combination of circumstances, meet and deal each other injuries.

The author does not allow the arm of circumstance to be idle, though things do not become so utterly devastating as they might have been. The book is poignant, but not bitter. Janet, with her torturing fears and dilemmas, keeps her equilibrium and builds up a constructive existence for herself during her dark years.

"Mrs. Fischer's War" has the honor of having a foreword by John Galsworthy, in which that distinguished novelist says: "This novel is to be welcomed and commended. Human and interesting from page to page; broad, just and tolerant; above all, warm and breathing, it makes you think."

Many will read it as just another war novel, as a touching, rather sweet story of wifely devotion and tangled loyalties. Some few at least will read it as an arraignment of a society which permits itself to lose its sanity and its sense of perspective and justice in time of war.

Britain in Africa

African View, by Julian Huxley. London: Chatto & Windus. 15s. New York: Harper. $3.

NO ONE who is concerned with the problems which are daily arising and multiplying as a result of the intimate contact of western civilization with the lives of primitive peoples can afford to neglect this immensely interesting and at times provocative book. It is the fruit of a mere 16 weeks' journey among the British protectorates and possessions in East Africa, but into that short time Julian Huxley crammed a varied experience and brought some hard thinking to bear on it.

Apart from the book's value as a storehouse of significant impressions, of notes on education, customs, politics, administration and religion, it is an individual and delightful book of travel, one which, as few travel books do, penetrates well into the hinterland of its subject.

Professor Huxley is not a white settler and we can imagine that some of his opinions about native status and rights may cause the settlers themselves to protest. On native questions settlers are notoriously unreliable, as Professor Huxley discovered. On his own part, he admits that he went out with much of the Little Englander's anti-imperialist feeling and returned not only with a respect for the good things that the white man is attempting and the honesty of his endeavor, but with a vision of England's opportunity to help Africa toward achieving a new civilization without destroying an old.

Cannot Stand Still

There's the rub. Africa cannot stand still, as many settlers would wish. The presence alone of the white man makes this impossible. What is going to be done? Is the native to be governed by direct white authority? Or indirectly through his own chieftains and their tribal laws and customs? Is he to be educated? How? By missionaries only? Shall English, or some native language, be the linqua franca? What, in short—for all questions come down to this in the end—what is to be the position of the 11,000,000 African inhabitants of Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika not only in regard to the ascendancy of 30,000 whites, but in regard to the rest of the modern world? Are they to be an economic appendage to western civilization, dulled and exploited by it? Or are they to be encouraged to realize values of their own?

These natives are not, as is commonly believed, Negroes; in all the tribes of East and South Africa there is a Hamitic admixture, and some in blood and physical type resemble the southern or eastern European as much as they do the Negro of West Africa. These people who have evolved intricate tribal organization and laws in regard to morals, property and mutual aid cannot be dismissed as savages.

In responsible quarters there is now no tendency to regard them so. Professor Huxley himself was sent out to advise on educational matters. The method of indirect rule, i. e., ruling through native chiefs who are regarded as "an integral part of the machinery of government with well-defined powers and functions recognized by the government and the law," is being established, and Professor Huxley saw it at work in a native court. He examines the cases for direct and indirect rule very interestingly; he is in favor of the indirect form, but he says the real difficulty will come with the growth of the towns and the consequent decline of the authority of tribal organization. Those who see in a concession to the native a disastrous step into the dark might reflect upon the history of early European communities from the tribal state. It was frequently difficult and even violent, but the presence of foreign invaders made this inevitable.

With anthropological studies taking their place in the mental equipment of white officials, we see that Europe has begun to take her responsibilities in Africa seriously. The European has really had time only in the present century, to take stock of the situation. The historical sequence of European intervention in Africa might be rendered by the formula: Hawkins and the slaves, Livingstone, Stanley, King Leopold.

The Missionaries

The slavery problem has almost gone, but the problem of missionary status still survives. It is one which Professor Huxley goes into very thoroughly and with commendable courage—for most people are afraid of it. He is struck with admiration by the courage and fortitude of missionaries and by the excellence of much of their work but he is, like many detached travelers, dismayed at the sight of conflicting sects working for possession of the native heart. Professor Huxley sees that the influence of the missionary is considerable and important, but he thinks that if the religious arm is to be of real value to Africa, it will have to sacrifice some of its liberties and coöperate with the secular more closely. In fact he sees the missionaries becoming, not a body to be tolerated by an embarrassed administration, as at present, but as a real Third Estate in the community. His discussion ought to be read.

We do not wish to give the impression that his book is all discussion of problems; it is full of excellent descriptions, character sketches and significant little stories, and is the rich and vivid commentary of a trained observer. V. S. P.

International Surveys

Survey of American Foreign Relations, prepared under the direction of Charles P. Howland. Published for the Council on Foreign Relations. New Haven: Yale University Press. $5.

Political Handbook of the World, Parliaments, Parties and Press, as of Jan. 1, 1931, edited by Walter H. Mallory. Published for the Council on Foreign Relations. New Haven: Yale University Press.

THE periodical, Survey of American Foreign Relations, is indispensable to the student of international affairs. With Arnold Toynbee's "Survey of International Affairs," issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, it forms a true index to and invaluable commentary upon the questions which come up between the civilized nations of the world. The American volume differs materially from the British in that it is in no sense limited to the affairs of the year just past. In other words, its editor takes a subject of importance in the international affairs of the United States and not merely deals with its recent manifestations, but discusses it historically from its earliest appearance in the international field.

The first half of this volume is given to the "New Pacific," and it deals with the relationship of the United States to the transpacific countries as they have progressed and developed since the forcible opening of Japan to western intercourse. The second half of the volume is devoted to a study of the progress of world order and coördination, under which we find the Limitation of Armaments, the Pact of Paris, the Young Plan and other essays in coöperation exhaustively and authoritatively discussed.

While Mr. Howland's name appears as the director of the volume, he does not stand as its author. To it there have been contributions by scholars, diplomatists and journalists, credit to whom is given in the preface, but whose names are not attached to their individual contributions. The great ability of the editor is shown by the fact that a volume to which perhaps a score of scholars have contributed, appears under his direction as a coherent whole, harmonious in style, continuous in narrative. We know of no publication in which the struggle of China through revolutionary methods to attain a recognized place among the civilized nations of the world is given so clearly. The documentation of the book throughout compels respect for the scholarship involved in its preparation.

The Council on Foreign Relations also publishes its third annual "Political Handbook of the World." This volume is particularly valuable to journalists and students of current affairs. It gives in detail the lists of parliaments, parties and press of the world, so that the reader in encountering the name of a statesman or of a periodical in the daily press, and desirous of knowing the political background involved, can get his information speedily and authoritatively from this volume. The brief characterizations of the policies of foreign political parties comprehended in it are alone enough to make it indispensable to any library of internationalism.

W. J. A.

A Famous Antiquary

The Paris Journal of William Cole, 1765, edited by F. G. Stokes. London: Constable. 16s. net.

WILLIAM COLE, "the Antiquary," whose collections fill about 100 volumes in the British Museum, was one of the most hard-working men in a hard-working class, that of the eighteenth century clergyman. He "ran" a large parish, worked his glebe-farm, visited talkative people, settled quarrels, combated Dissent. Besides all this, he was compelled by an irresistible impulse to find out whatever time had forgotten. And his friends knew his ways. Was a pedigree to be worked out, or a coat of arms to be blazoned? To him they applied. Sometimes he had the information ready, "in Vol. XLIX of his collections"; but, ready or not, the facts were run to earth like so many Dissenters. And then he turned to see that the washing was done on the Monday, or the ironing on the Wednesday, that a broken gate was mended or the hedges "pightled." After all this, he sat down to record all his doings in his Journal—and often the day's affairs took 20 pages to chronicle.

In 1765 he visited France; and, of course, kept a journal of his proceedings. It is this Journal which, with unwearied diligence and the most astonishing accuracy, Mr. Stokes has copied and edited. The book will be found intensely interesting by all who care to realize the life of a time that has passed away. It was the age of Louis XV, when the mutterings of the coming storm might just be detected by keen ears, and Cole's ears were keen. What Chesterfield foresaw from studying the nobility, and Arthur Young from studying the peasant, Cole foresaw by noting the almost universal detestation of the Roman Catholic Church and the deism which prevailed even within the church itself. "A civil war," said he, "is inevitable."

But still more interesting is the light thrown on individuals. We see men as they lived; Wilkes with his squint, Lord Lyttleton with his Roman nose and Gothic face, the Duchess of Douglas "stalking about like an Amazon, with her Arms a Kimbow," Alvan Butler, writing his "Lives of the Saints," in a retreat whose quiet made Cole envious. Nor less interesting is the picture we get of a Channel crossing in those days, or of the discomforts and perils of French inns. Most interesting of all is the character of Cole himself, revealed by a thousand unconscious touches. He was unquestionably something of an eccentric. But it will be surprising if the readers of this book do not lay it down with a feeling of admiration and affection for the writer. They will, if one mistakes not, have added one to the number of their friends.

E. E. KELLETT.

Things Arabian

Arabia, by H. St. J. B. Philby. London: Benn. 18s. net.

Arabian Peak and Desert, by Ameen Rihani. London: Constable. 15s. net.

IT IS related that a certain Oxford professor, when asked his opinion of H. G. Wells's "Outline of History," replied: "Excellent until he gets to man." Of H. St. J. B. Philby's history of modern Arabia, on the other hand, it may be said that it is excellent when at last it gets to the man—who, of course, is the renowned Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman Ibn Faisal el Saoud, King of the Hedjaz and Nejd.

If his hero, better known to the world as Ibn Saoud, Mr. Philby speaks in almost lyrical terms and in so doing lifts his book, for many an interesting page, out of the rut of petty feuds and niggling genealogies which, for the most part, the author apparently mistakes for history. Mr. Philby's knowledge and insight into things Arabian are so profound that it is a pity he has not put his material to more interesting use. But his chronicle of the events of the last century and a half in Arabia will, no doubt, be useful to students, as it is compiled by one who has had access to the original records. Indeed, it constitutes the most up-to-date and reliable account in the English language of the growth, destruction and renaissance of the great Wahhabi movement, on which the present unity of nine-tenths of Arabia is based.

For the antithesis of Mr. Philby we may turn to Amin Rihani, the Syrio-American writer whose latest English production, "Arabian Peak and Desert," skims lightly over the surface, giving here a dig at Imam Yahya, who rules in the independent kingdom of Yemen, and there a twist to the tail of the British lion in Aden. Mr. Rihani is never dull, seldom profound, often witty. He has—at any rate in this book—no heroes. His information may be a little out of date, seeing that "Peak and Desert" is a translation of his Arabic book, "The Kings of Arabia," published some years ago in Beirut. But his observation is acute and he has managed to let quite a lot of light into a part of Arabia which has hitherto been almost a closed book to the western world.

Twelve Tories

Sketches in Nineteenth Century Biography, by Keith Feiling. New York: Longmans, Green. $3.

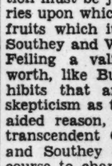
THE title of this book is not very well chosen. William Pitt belongs as much to the eighteenth century as to the nineteenth, and Lord Curzon as much to the twentieth as to the nineteenth. Moreover the sketches are not primarily biographical. In each of the dozen subjects a knowledge of the events of the man's life is assumed, and Mr. Feiling's problem is the analysis of character and the discovery of motive. In every case the man is connected in one way or another with the Tory party or at any rate with the Conservative tradition. The book is indeed more concerned with the theory of conservatism as illustrated in the lives of 12 distinguished men than with personal history. We have already indicated that chronologically its range extends from Pitt to Curzon. Its range of character is quite as wide, for it reaches from Croker and Bulwer Lytton to Coleridge and Newman. Mr. Feiling's tolerance is broad enough for a perception of Croker's value to his party and for an understanding of the underlying tragedy of Curzon's life; it is not broad enough to include the Whigs. Radicals, yes; but not Whigs.

In the main, then, it is a statement of Tory claims and a challenge to any spirit of Whiggery that may still survive. Tories cohere not in a political program but in a certain temper or attitude. Toryism claims to speak ex cathedra and infallibly, not because it is the voice of one party or one period but because it is "the deposit of a long life, a tested revelation, a living society." It is not opposed to progress; the Tory-Socialist is a definite and comprehensive type. The "irascible stationariness" of such a man as Croker is deplorable. Lord Liverpool's preference for uncontroversial and fragmentary improvement in place of drastic schemes of reform does not represent the best that is in the Tory spirit. That spirit is often found in opposition to the standards and ideals of the preceding generation; but it insists that if change must come it come about in the light of the experience of the ages. "Though it is morally certain," says Mr. Feiling, "that we are wiser than our fathers, it is doubtful if we are more profound than all the ages."

Pitt's energies were concentrated upon "actual verifiable improvement" of the conditions of society. He despised the vain and false philosophy which refers all things to theory, nothing to practice, substituting "visionary hypotheses for the solid test of experiment." Not "stability" but the proved interest of the whole must be the Conservative statesman's ideal. Yet in the last resort "social order outweighs even political liberty." The achievements of the French Revolution must be judged not by the theories upon which it arose but from the fruits which it brought forth. Hence Southey and Wordsworth have in Mr. Feiling a valiant defender. Wordsworth, like Burke and Newman, exhibits that anti-intellectuality, that skepticism as to the merit of the unaided reason, which is found in all transcendent Conservatives. Both he and Southey adapted their political course to changed circumstances, repudiating theory when it was proved by experience to be barren and unpractical. Hence they came to be called turncoats by Byron and Shelley and Hazlitt. They belond perhaps among the company of the "trimmers" for whom Mr. Feiling has considerable admiration; for all such men recognize that circumstances are at the heart of every political problem.

It is in the light of this great doctrine: Try all things, hold fast to that which is good, that Mr. Feiling studies his subjects. If this credo harden into mere reactionism it is to be repudiated; radicalism is the better part. But a profession of belief is to be judged by the best that it has produced, by a Pitt or a Bagehot rather than by a Croker or a Curzon. To Walter Bagehot Mr. Feiling's warmest admiration goes out. He is declared to have been "the most searching and human interpreter" of the Victorian age; it is even said that Bagehot's three books are still read "more widely and continuously by men of his race than those of any other Victorian." This is a large claim, difficult to substantiate. Undoubtedly Bagehot's books are "continuously" read and are still influential; but that they are "widely" read is open to question.

S. C. C.



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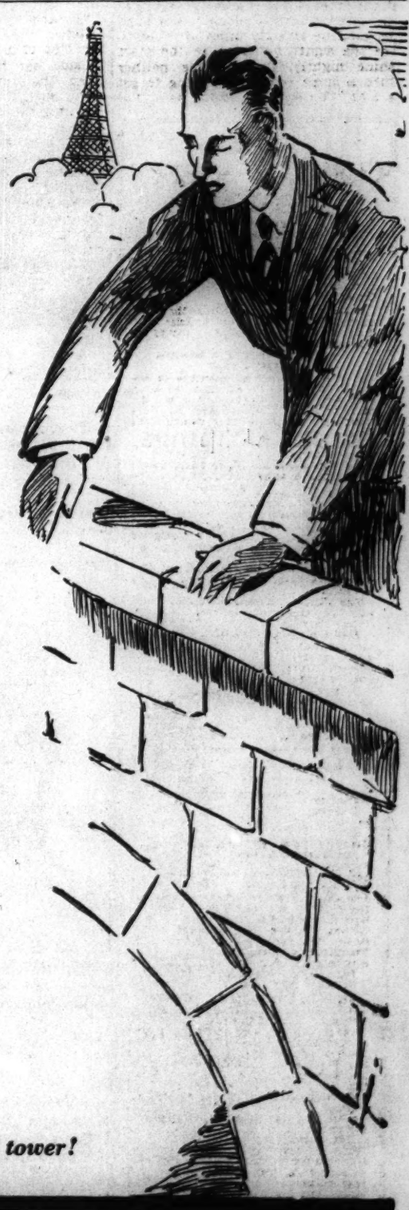

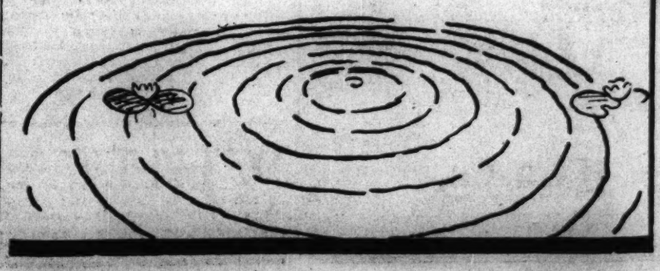

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THE HOME FORUM

"The Sanctuary of Lovely Things"

A SHORT time ago I paid a visit to a house that stands upon a noble eminence and looks over trees and lanes and silvery water; the prospect reached through a valley that ended in rounded hills which touched the sky—a December sky of blue and gray. The interests and tastes of the residents charmed me, and as I prepared to depart we all stood a few moments at the door looking at the lovely vista before us. The trees were bare but beautiful as they stood in naked symmetry; the grass suggested there was no heat in the bones of earth; the lake shimmered dark like polished steel; and in the keen air all sounds were frank and clear—the voices of men, the laughter of girls, the shouts of boys, the noises of tools in the hands of workmen, all rang out sharp and musical. A flood of brightness lingered where the hills to westward were sunsmitten, but the sun was wheeling down the steeps and a pink flush touched the tops of the trees, and blushed to rosy-red as we talked. "Summer is gone," I said, "and spring and autumn, their loveliness is no more." The two with whom I stood acquiesced, but the lady added: "But beauty has not perished, winter has its own loveliness." I gave a ready affirmative, and departed down the hill, thinking.

A great deal depends upon prospect. We recognize the fact readily enough in relation to some things. Not everybody chooses to build a house on an eminence (as the people I had just left); but neither does anyone choose to build a house where the windows will be fronted by a blank wall. A little patch of green grass, a solitary tree, a friendly hill that hides the sun, or even the traffic of a busy street—anything rather than a blank wall. That is a sound instinct, which needs deepening and broadening. For human living is a poor thing to many because they look upon walls of earthly circumstance and necessity, and cannot see from their vantage the pink flush of the dawn men call hope; they possess no garden where they may grow the blossoms of faith and memory, the flowers of human trusts and happy fellowships. Only this view of living can deliver us from the monotony of life. It is something within us that claims the prospect fair. The man tied to his desk thinks everything would be right if only he could travel. But ah, how many go on the Grand Tour and return no better contented! Men cannot fool their noblest nature with Yosemite, Lake Lucerne or even the Himalayas. The way to the best is not to go around the world, but beyond it.

It is the eye that makes the view. But so many people use their eyes only to get about with. They run eagerly to a man-made carnival, but never look at the pageants of the morning and the night. If the stars shone once in a thousand years, as Emerson said, such people would burn up gasoline at sixty miles an hour to see the sight; but because the stars shine nightly, these people neither turn a stone nor start a wing to get a look. The world in which we live is a tangle of beauties—sunshines and shadows, dusks and dawns, skies and seas and splendors. But who sees? Many build with windows looking out on the market place, they are buyers and sellers and speculators. Their literature is the stock market quotations and the music they like best is the chink of the dollar. Others build so that their windows look out on gardens of pleasure. They fling themselves from excitement to excitement, bite deep into the peaches from the Garden of Epicurus, and never ask whether what they experience will give durable satisfaction. The loveliness of lake and river, valley and hills means little or nothing to these.

Having delivered to myself this little homily, I proceeded to go in quest of a few of the lovely things that can add a cubit to the stature of daily living. Memory brought a time when I slept near a window and caught a glimpse of patches of sky sparkling with stars through trees. Now I know that winter skies have a peculiar pomp of their own when Orion marches across the heavens and Cassiopeia's chair swings high; but I had not realized what a gorgeous pageant it was to gaze on just before falling to sleep!

We have heard of people who complained about being awakened by the ploughboy whistling in the dewy morn. Yet the sweetest songs are not sung in opera and at music festivals by artists. They are murmured in humble homes when a babe lies upon its mother's breast, and the father sits by the fire.

O this sweetest music of all the earth
Would be scorned by the tests of art,
But the songs worth most of all that are sung
Are born in the singer's heart.

Zane Grey in one of his books gives a description of a natural bridge in the region of Arizona and New Mexico. It was thought to exist only in the novelist's imagination; but has been discovered by a traveler, who tells how the discovery thrilled him as a symphony or a painting might do from the hands of a master:

Gradually the reds, the blues, the yellows, the greys, the purples in the rock faded and blended into deepest ebony. It was night, and the bridge, which in the sunset had symbolized the glory of nature, the reward of toil, and the vibrant passion, was now majestic . . .; all the mystery and immutability of fate were typified in that blackest curve. The moon rose. Nonne-Zoche lost its hardness and in the soft light was again wondrous and sylph-like—young love, dreams, sweet music, the beauty of the quiet places.

The beauty of quiet places—and how many they are! Has not Charlotte Brontë told us how Emily loved the moors:

"Flowers brighter than the rose bloomed in the blackest heath for her. Out of a sullen hollow in a livid hillside her thought could wake an Eden. She found in the bleak solitude many and dear delights. She loved the hills till they belonged to her."

Emily cooked and baked, washed and ironed, and her frail hands fulfilled the household tasks. That is why she left but one novel and a little sheaf of poems to show her incomparable genius. Emily Brontë found the sweet sanctuary of lovely things even in her hard circumstances.

To walk abroad when the world sleeps and Cynthia in her argent car makes her diurnal circuit of the heavens, or to watch through the casement window the moonbeams playing hide and seek with the shadows, as clouds, like argosies, sail across the sky, is to the contemplative observer among his serenest joys.

What is there in thee Moon! that thou shouldst move
My heart so potently?

She ushers us into a world of lovely fantasy. Let her kiss a tiny pool and it is immediately invested with glory; let her cast her veil of tenuous beauty over the raindrops after a storm, and they become jewels of delight; give her a wider canvas, such as a lake fringed with trees, and you will see a silver palace, mystical, pure, inciting, satisfying.

Do you say that there are so many feet of lumber in a tree? Nay, there is something of friendship and companionship. Trees are adapted in size to our specific enjoyment: big enough to shelter us, not too tall to climb! And when the poet tells us what he knows of a single tree he throws a veil of loveliness over it, so that it is not a common thing any more.

The eye sees what it has the capacity to see. But the earth is not a hueless structure; it is full of beauty through all its changing seasons; beauty is everywhere! J. M.

Palmyra a Bedouin Girl

You come upon Palmyra unexpectedly, if you approach it from the Damascus side, going through a gorge crowned by Turkish forts, and coiling out on to a full view of the desert with these surprising ruins standing in the white, pale sand. Lovely in colour, as golden as honey, the vistas of columns and arches give Palmyra a lacy quality: it is a series of frames, and nothing so much enhances the beauty of landscape as to be framed in a fragment of architecture. But on looking closer this architecture presents a puzzle: it is Roman, surely? but there is something not quite Roman about it; there are mistakes that the Roman builders would not have made. Indeed, the Romans did not build it, no; Arabs built it, dazzled by what they had seen or heard of the Roman models. Most people criticise Palmyra on this account. Certainly it is neither as pure nor as majestic as Baalbec. It lacks the grand solidity of Roman building, and the Roman sense of proportion is notably absent. But I like Palmyra. It is very feminine; it is gay, whimsical, and a little meretricious. . . . Palmyra is a Bedouin girl laughing because she is dressed up as a Roman lady.—V. SACKVILLE-WEST, in "Twelve Days."

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Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

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World Peace

That fragrant flower which the world calls peace
Is no wild plant sown by the birds of air;—
No gaudy weed springing haphazard where
The thistle and white-poppy roots increase.
To achieve its growth all envyings must cease,
And every-man exert a constant care
For every-man,—and each heart burden bear
For laden brother, working him release.

Its seed is of that genus known as love;
And in the soil of brotherhood its roots
Must sink and feed and deepen with the years.
It must be blest by Sun-rays from above.
Then will it sprout and leaf and bear sweet fruits,
And these shall heal the nations of their fears.

HELOISE B. HAWKINS.

Not February—Not March

The simulacrum of February or even of March can be mistaken for spring only because we cannot compare it with the genuine article. As soon as we have the genuine article we are amazed that we could ever have taken merely mild weather for spring. The difference is as the difference of night and day. Spring may not even bring mild weather, though usually it does; it is distinguished by an indefinable quality, unique and convincing.

For my part, I would not try to describe spring. . . . It is not a particular degree of temperature registered by a thermometer. It is not a wind from the south. It is not sunshine and shadow on the hills. It is not a few singing birds, or a few flowers that take the winds of March with beauty. Or rather it is all these and then something that cannot be set down in words. There are plenty of ingredients in the make-up of spring which it would be easy for a diligent writer to enumerate, but in doing so he would omit the vital essence of spring. Spring is a fresh breath which breathes upon the world and transforms all catalogable phenomena.—SISLEY HUDDLESTON, in "Between the River and the Hills."

Kicking a Ball About

The gulls had been playing since early morning, flying slowly in wide, high circles down the river. They had been to Richmond for the night, and were on their way back to Westminster Bridge. But there was no immediate hurry. The people who fed them from the embankment would not be ready until later in the day.

It being a fine morning they were loath to start business, and played their favorite game of "Circles," and the man, far down below, watched them.

He wanted to play circles, too, wanted to desperately. He knew so exactly what had made the gulls choose that particular game this delicious day, with the soft wind bathed in clear sunlight, and the little river waves patting the boats up and down like rubber balls.

It was a hoppity-skippity morning. He knew it the moment he opened his eyes and saw the water in his jug playing about the ceiling. He felt he wanted to play, too, bob about to the tune of the sun, from this corner to that and back again. He even shook the jug a little to make the water play faster, and it nearly tumbled out of the window in its agitation.

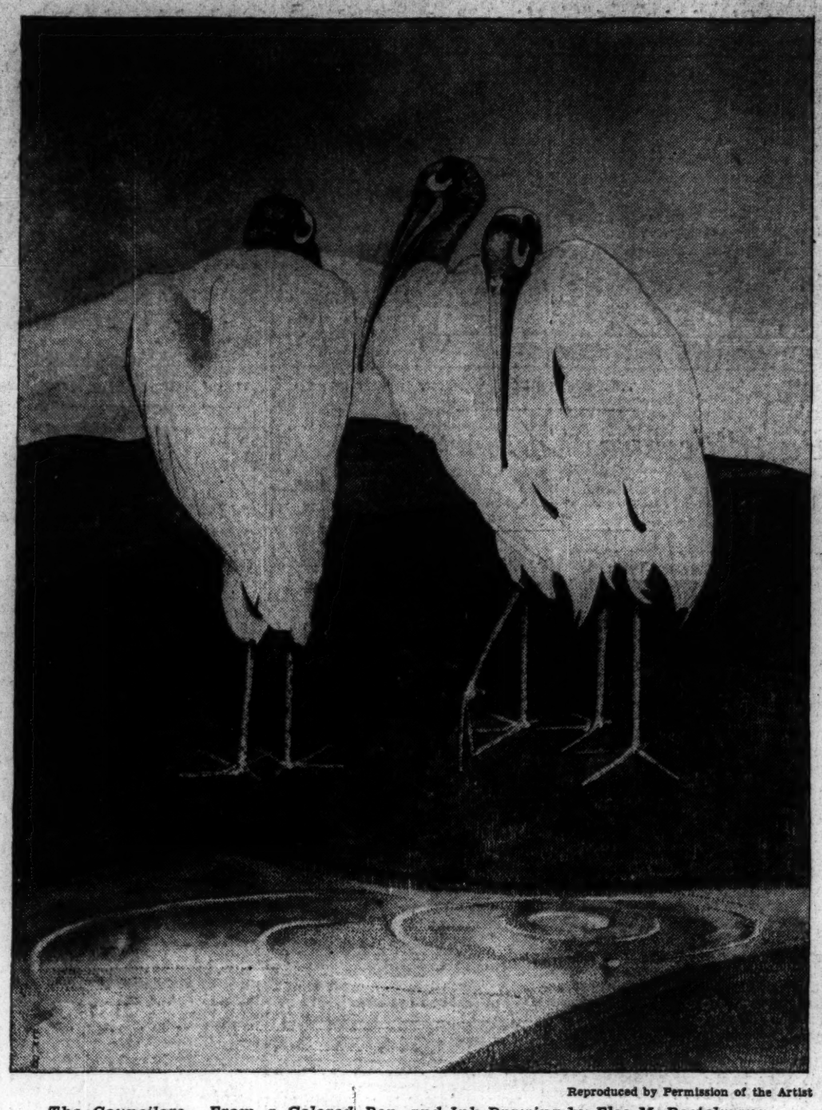
And now he was walking, a somber, long-coated figure, down the road that led to the trains. No one, he told himself, was less like a circling gull, less like a bobbing wave, less like dancing water. His boots were thick, with layers of leather that had been added to the soles from time to time, heavy boots that clung to the mud; and in his hand he carried an umbrella. Custom, he supposed, had made him pick it up from the stand in the hall, for the day was as fine as any day could be. If only he could hide the umbrella somewhere! but the road held no promise of hiding places, and he was forced to go forward gripping the curved handle.

He felt young, young enough to run and skip and bound about, young enough to kick little stones ahead of him and chase after them. And then he remembered his mustache beneath his bowler hat, and was half ashamed even to have thought of such a thing. He was a business man, he told himself, with a season ticket to the city, and a cheque book in his pocket. People knew him as a business man, they talked to him as such, and such he must surely be.

On an asphalt playground ajoining a school the early scholars were playing with a ball before the bell rang. The man paused beside the railings and watched them. It was a little india rubber ball, and they were manipulating it cleverly. He knew the game well; any number of boys could play because there were no sides; they could run anywhere and any way because there were no goal posts and no rules. The thing to do was to get possession of the ball and by skilled kicking and foot tricks keep it as long as possible. It was known as "Kicking a Ball About." His feet, in his heavy boots, twitched, his head went forward and sideways in response to the movements. The ball bounded against the railings close to his face and bounced back again, as if to emphasize the fact that an iron partition separated him from the players. He was just about to move on when a stronger kick than usual sent the ball flying clean over the railings into the road. Like an arrow from a bow he was after it, his umbrella swinging out behind him. The toe of his boot felt the contact, the delicious, satisfying contact. He was obliged to dribble it into position before he could get a proper kick at it, and then, with a superb movement, he sent it flying back into the playground.

The nearest boy smiled, and he smiled in return. It was as if the boy recognized him as one of themselves; it was as if he were back at school again.

He turned from the railings and walked off briskly down the road, completely satisfied.



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The Councilors. From a Colored Pen and Ink Drawing by Else M. Bostelmann

ANIMALS to Mrs. Bostelmann always have been and still are the greatest inspiration for her pen and brush work.

Her love goes out to the slender tall birds, their simplicity and graceful movement—their beautiful poise. It must have been her interest for nature and animals in particular which led her to this precious little "Nonsuch Island" at Bermuda, where nature distributes abundantly her riches above and beneath the sea. Here she spent two happy summers as a member of the staff of Dr. William Beebe's Oceanographic expedition.

On Nonsuch Island she found not only the native animal life, but it happens that strong winds occasionally carry from the southern states large birds, single or in small groups, which rest as pictorial silhouettes on one or the other of the rocky islands. Watching them against the setting sun, they seemed to hold counsel, how to meet this surprising situation, waiting no doubt for a kind wind to carry them homeward.

These ibises and other distinguished feather guests from far countries were greeted at the island with great enthusiasm—also with regret for their fleeting stay.

Magic

Hawthorn trees across the street
Flaunt pink magic in my eyes
Working wonders strangely sweet.
Hawthorn trees across the street
With spring loveliness replete,
Pull me ever window-wise.
Hawthorn trees across the street
Flaunt pink magic in my eyes.

GRACE NIXON STECHER

Betsy Ross's Commission

With what tremors of suppressed excitement must she have watched them striding up the street! The great Washington had thus deigned to honor her humble abode—a fact which doubtless seemed vastly more important to her at the moment than the flag commission.

She had never before made a flag. But this did not disconcert her. It had been suggested that for her guidance in the peculiar stitch and hem, she call at the counting house of Mr. Morris on the water front and secure a sample of a ship's color. This she did, and as she related afterward, an old flag was drawn from a chest in the office and handed to her. She carefully examined its make-up—its extra rows of stitching at the seams, its heavy sailcloth binding at the side with strongly sewn eyelets for attachment to a staff or peak. She was told to take it with her if she wished. On her way home, she stopped at a supply store for some bunting, and was soon hard at work on her task.

By the following day her fast-flying fingers had finished the first sample of Old Glory. She notified Colonel Ross and Mr. Morris, who, in complimentary terms, expressed complete satisfaction with the flag. They praised her skill and her promptness; they told her they might require her assistance further—and doubtless, before they departed with the banner of red, white, and blue, she had to show them again the fascinating trick of making a five-pointed star with one snip of the scissors. They would soon let her know General Washington's opinion, they said.—EDWIN SATTERTHWAITE PARRY, in "Betsy Ross, Quaker Rebel."

Het Zinnen-getuigenis omkeeren

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

DAT de Christelijke Wetenschap (Christian Science) het getuigenis der stoffelijke zinnen ontkent, is een feit, dat iemand, die niet bekend is met deze leer, misschien ontstellend toeschijnt of hem met twijfel over de zuiverheid er van vervult. En toch, is niet een ieder elken dag bezig eenigermate ditzelfde te doen? Elken morgen gaat de zon oogenschijnlijk in het oosten op, om des avonds in het westen onder te gaan, maar het verlicht begrip is voortdurend bezig om wat de oogen schijnen te zien, te verwerpen en om te keeren. De meeste menschen zouden talrijke voorvallen kunnen aanvoeren, waar de onbetrouwbaarheid van het getuigenis der stoffelijke zinnen aan het licht kwam en men er door verkregen kennis toe gebracht werd dit getuigenis om te keeren. Inderdaad is opvoeding voor een groot deel een proces van verwerpen en omkeeren van het getuigenis der stoffelijke zinnen.

Op dezelfde wijze zou een aanhanger der Christelijke Wetenschap (Christian Scientist) eene bewijsbare waarheid constateeren, als hij, lijdende aan pijn of ziekte, verklaarde, dat in de geestelijke werkelijkheid zoo iets niet bestaat. Deze echter, moet evenals eene algebraïsche stelling begrepen en toegepast worden om als waar bewezen te worden. Nu ontkent Christian Science niet dat ziekte en pijn werkelijk schijnen: „namelijk voor de verschrikte, onjuiste opvatting van den patiënt" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures door Mary Baker Eddy, blz. 460). Maar deze leer verzekert dat, daar God ze niet gemaakt heeft, het zinnen-getuigenis van lijden overwonnen kan worden als men, de waarheid van het zijn verstaande en het valsche stoffelijke bewijs ontkennend, zich tot God om hulp wendt. Dit proces van eene verkeerde opvatting te verbeteren is even natuurlijk als dat waardoor stoffelijke zoogenaamde wetenschap het zinnen-getuigenis in de sterrenkunde verbetert.

In het Oude en het Nieuwe Testament vinden wij verschillende verhalen over het ontkennen en omkeeren van het getuigenis der zinnen. Vervuld als de Sunamietische vrouw was van de geestelijke visie van onsterfelijk leven, antwoordde zij, toen Elisa door zijn dienstknecht naar het welzijn van haar kind liet vragen: „Het is wel", hoewel naar alle oogenschijnlijkheid het kind gestorven was. En door geestelijke macht riep Elisa het kind in het leven terug. Jezus ontmoette spot en hoon toen hij, het huis binnen tredend van den overste wiens dochter gestorven was, tot de daar aanwezige schare zeide: „Vertrekt; want het dochtertje is niet dood, maar slaapt." Zijn gebiedend woord: „Vertrekt", kan ook opgevat worden als een bevel aan de physieke zinnen om plaats te maken voor het begrijpen, dat God het leven is van den mensch en dit leven dus onvernietigbaar en eeuwig is en dat het kind van den éénen Vader voor immer door den schepper in stand wordt gehouden. In vele andere Bijbelverhalen werd het zinnen-getuigenis vernietigd en omgekeerd door het ontkennen van de schijnbare stoffelijke toestanden en het bevestigen van, en zich beroepen op, God als de eenige maat en tegenwoordigheid.

Over het zinnen-getuigenis wordt in de Openbaring gesproken als „het beest, dat was en niet is, hoewel het is." Deze schijnbare tegenstrijdige beschrijving kan alleen op eene begoocheling van toepassing zijn. Wij zouden op gelijke wijze van de zon kunnen zeggen, dat zij opgegaan is, doch niet opgaat en toch voor de stoffelijke zinnen opgaat.

Op blz. 215 van Science and Health schrijft Mrs. Eddy: „Met haar goddelijk bewijs keert de Wetenschap het getuigenis van den stoffelijken zin om." De Bijbel zegt ons dat het stoffelijke gemoed of bedenken des vleesches „vijandschap is tegen God". Het is daarom voor de zinnen van dit zoogenaamde gemoed onmogelijk om zuiver te getuigen van hetgeen werkelijk waar is omtrent God en Zijne schepping, den mensch, en omtrent de harmonie van den mensch. Deze waarheden worden geestelijk onderscheiden, en door studie en toepassing begrepen, op dezelfde wijze als de regels van de wiskunde. Als de leer van Christian Science en de geestelijke beteekenis van den Bijbel, welke zij verklaart, begrepen zijn, wordt bovendien bevonden dat zij volkomen overeenstemmen, en Jezus' werkwijze navolgen.

Er valt niet aan te twijfelen, dat de Meester bij het genezen van kranken exacte en nauwkeurige kennis aanwendde, die in tegenspraak was met de physieke zinnen en hun getuigenis omkeerde. Wij weten nu door Christian Science, dat Jezus de Wetenschap van God, of het ware Zijn, toepaste en leerde. Deze Wetenschap is niet bovennatuurlijk, doch begrijpelijk en bewijsbaar voor allen die er naar streven willen haar te bestudeeren en te beleven.

Door hetgeen Christian Science ons onderricht, leeren wij de dingen zien zooals God ze gemaakt heeft, en niet zooals zij den stoffelijken zin toeschijnen. Wij leeren over elke verkeerde omstandigheid of toestand onszelf afvragen: „Heeft God deze gemaakt?" En als het antwoord ontkennend is, weten wij dat de toestand niet waar is; want God heeft alles gemaakt dat gemaakt is, en het was „zeer goed". Deze verklaring uit Genesis is feitelijk een wraken van en omkeeren van ieder getuigenis dat op het tegenovergestelde wijst, want zij is eene eeuwige waarheid.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

My Lil Miss

Dem bright Daffydillies,
Wid flyin' yaller hayar,
I knowed dey likeness—
I ain' sayin' where.
Eyes made o' April; teahs easy, too,
Smilin' de nex minit, at—
I ain' sayin' who. . . .

Light gone out f'om de Big House now.
Ole Win' creak de shetters,
En break de white bough;
But de Daffydils is flyin',
An' I'll tell you-all dis,—
Dey teks de pa'f huh young feet took—
My Lil Miss.

—VIRGINIA WOODWARD CLOUD, in "From an Old Garden."

Reversing Sense Testimony

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THAT Christian Science denies the testimony of the physical senses is a fact which one unacquainted with its teaching may view with consternation, or else with doubt as to its soundness. Yet, is not this what everyone is in some measure doing daily? Every morning the sun, to all appearance, rises in the east, and in the evening sinks in the west; but enlightenment is continually reversing the evidence of what the eyes seem to see. Most people could cite numerous instances bearing witness to the unreliable evidence of the physical senses and of its reversal by acquired knowledge. In fact, education is largely a process of reversing the testimony of the material senses.

In the same manner, if a Christian Scientist were suffering from pain or sickness and he declared that in spiritual reality there is no such thing, he would be stating a demonstrable fact. This, however, as does an algebraic statement, needs to be understood and practiced in order to be proved true. Now Christian Science does not deny that sickness and pain seem real, "that is, to the frightened, false sense of the patient" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 460). But it avers that because God did not make them, as one turns to God for help, understanding the truth of being and denying the false material evidence, the sense-testimony of suffering can be overcome. This process of correcting a false sense is just as natural as that in which physical so-called science corrects sense-testimony in astronomy.

Accounts of the denial and reversal of the testimony of the senses are given in the Old and New Testaments. Though to all appearances her child had passed on, the Shunammite woman, being imbued with the spiritual vision of immortal life, replied when Elisha inquired through his servant as to the child's welfare, "It is well." And through spiritual power Elisha restored her child. Jesus was met with ridicule and scorn when, on entering the house of the ruler whose daughter had died, he said to the people present, "Give place: for the maid is not dead, but sleepeth." His authoritative words, "Give place," may also be taken as a command to the physical senses to give place to the understanding that God is man's life, indestructible and eternal, and that the child of one Father is forever sustained by his creator. In many other records in the Bible sense-testimony was reversed by denial of the seeming material conditions and affirmation of and appeal to God as the only power and presence.

Sense-testimony is referred to in Revelation as "the beast that was, and is not, and yet is." This seemingly contradictory passage could describe only an illusion. We might similarly say of the sun, that it has risen, but is not rising, yet to material sense is rising.

On page 215 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes, "With its divine proof, Science reverses the evidence of material sense." The material or carnal mind, we are told in the Bible, is "enmity against God." It is therefore impossible for the senses of this so-called mind to testify correctly to the true facts concerning God and His creation, man, and of man's harmony. These truths are discerned spiritually, and are understood by study and practice, as are the rules in mathematics. Furthermore, when the teachings of Christian Science and the spiritual import of the Bible, which it explains, are understood, they are found to agree exactly and to emulate Jesus' method.

There is no question that in healing the sick the Master utilized exact and accurate knowledge which was antagonistic to the physical senses, and which reversed their evidence. We now know through Christian Science that Jesus practiced and taught the Science of God, or true Being. This Science is not supernatural, but understandable and demonstrable by all who will make the effort to study and live it.

By the teachings of Christian Science we learn to see things as God made them, and not as they appear to material sense. We learn to ask ourselves concerning any untoward circumstance or condition, Did God make it? And if the answer is in the negative, we know the condition is not true; for God made everything that was made, and it was "very good." This latter statement from Genesis is virtually a challenge and a reversal to any evidence testifying to the contrary, for it is an eternal fact.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

City Trees

The trees along this city street,
Save for the traffic and the trains,
Would make a sound as thin and sweet
As trees in country lanes.

And people standing in their shade
Out of a shower, undoubtedly
Would hear such music as is made
Upon a country tree.

Oh, little leaves that are so dumb
Against the shrieking city air,
I watch you when the wind has come,—
I know what sound is there.

—EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY. Poems Selected for Young People.

Patterns

III

My window overlooks Harvard Bridge and at times I become temporarily a philosopher of bridges. I have a young friend, now in the maelstrom of a state coeducational college, who in school days in New York used to walk all city bridges; a mere feather of a figure breasting the roar of traffic and the glory of the wind across the great span.

These filaments of cobweb-thread
Are not of silk, but steel;
These whispering wires overhead
Much to the ear reveal.

In New York, too, my terrace directly over the East River commanded the magic of the Queensborough Bridge, that miracle sprung from sunrise, that arch of freedom over the prison of the misnamed Welfare Island; whose ironic title was camouflaged, from that of Blackwell's Island.

Oh, had man heart of brotherhood
Indeed, like him arisen,
He would believe his brothers good
Not punish them with prison.

But it was especially of the simple pontoon bridge across the Charles of which I meant to write. Across the end of it the open square and extended wings of the Institute of Technology, that Temple of Youth, spreads, and toward it at scheduled hours march the regiments of the young; hatless boys sturdily battling the winter winds, sometimes even walking backward to outwit them; and curiously, all the while, some slip of a girl in a sheer scarlet or turquoise raincoat edges debonairly between the blasts as if they were not.

Oh what is it that keeps her warm?
Does she enchanted go,
Indifferent to chill and storm,
An inch above the snow?
I think there is no footstep here to mark her track;
I think that she will disappear and nevermore come back.

An incident of this bridge was a pattern, a dancing tinker-bell of sunlight happiness thrown upon my morning-wall; reflected sunshine, since I have, for the sake of the river, a north light, only. I was watching a woman walking across the bridge; she frequently stopped, leaned a little on the railing. I put on my hat and coat and went down to the corner to meet her, meaning, if she seemed in any straits, to ask her in to rest, or to accompany her home. But she hailed a taxi, while I stood by, apparently waiting for traffic, and I saw her off, quite unconscious of the protecting thought that had been so near.

Undreamed of guardians around,
Lest from our safe accustomed ground
we stumble or we stray,
And there is beauty wrought for us
as for a king or queen;
More glorious regalia than ever courts have seen.

L. P. C.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Substance." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GRAF AND SONS FAIL TO PLACE

1930 Five-Man Team Winners Fall 442 Pins Behind Championship Score

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS STANDING

FIVE-MAN EVENT

Pontiac Packing Company, Pontiac	2853
Courier Express, Buffalo	2820
Middle Division, Altoona	2785
F. O. Eagles No. 13, Buffalo	2776
Svensson's Jewelry, Buffalo	2754

TWO-MAN EVENT

F. G. Lins-H. A. Fellnitz, Milwaukee	1210
L. B. Sendery-J. K. Vargo, Sandusky	1191
C. H. Hadden-J. A. MacDonnell, Akron	1176
E. J. Hornberger-M. J. Winberly, Indianapolis	1167
G. B. Birgersen-J. A. Miller, Milwaukee	1165

INDIVIDUAL EVENTS

B. A. Meyers, Syracuse	664
A. L. Cook, Chicago	650
J. S. Navatney, Cleveland	646
F. J. Celke, Cleveland	643
T. G. Tobey, Syracuse	641

ALL-EVENTS

Edward J. Hornberger, Indianapolis	1810

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14—Tonight is "President's Night" in the thirty-first annual American Bowling Congress tournament. Buffalo has the distinction of having one of its natives at the head of the parent bowling organization, and the American Bowling Congress will pay homage this evening to H. W. Pollack.

It will be one of the biggest nights of the tournament. Fast teams from Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Jersey City, Columbus, Albany and Cincinnati are included among the 59 out-of-town lineups scheduled, and a general shakeup among the leaders is expected. Included on the card are the Bruck five, Chicago, which won the title in 1920 with a 3096 score, and Clown Cigarettes, captained by George Davis, member of the Tea Shops, who hold the American Bowling Congress record of 3199 pins. Included on the Clown team, a Milwaukee five, is Charles Daw, former world's match champion. Daw paired with Finnis Wilson in winning the doubles title in 1923 and was a member of the Nelson-Mitchells, five-man-event champions the same year.

Friday proved a bad day for the D. Graf & Sons five. The Kalamazoo lineup, winners of the Cleveland tournament last year with a 3100 total, were completely off form, scoring only 2658. The 1930 champions, who were 442 pins under their championship score registered at Cleveland last year, shot games of 862, 880 and 916.

Lemmer Philcos, another Kalamazoo entry, topped the 30 out-of-town teams scheduled with a 2661 total.

Yacht Racing Dates for Coming Season

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—A schedule of yacht racing dates for the coming season was arranged at a general conference of eastern clubs last night at the New York Yacht Club.

The blue ribbon event in cruising will come with the New York Yacht Club's program scheduled from Aug. 13 to 22. Once more the event will take the fleet on a long run around Cape Cod. The rendezvous for the event has been moved to Newport, R. I., where much of the important racing of the year will take place, including the Astor and King's Cup regattas. The schedule follows:

June 11 and 12—Spring regatta, New York Yacht Club, off Glen Cove, L. I.

July 7 to 15—Eastern Yacht Club cruise, North Haven, Me., to Portland, Me.; 18 to 25—Race week, Larchmont Yacht Club, Larchmont, N. Y.

August 1 to 8—Race week off Marblehead, Mass., under auspices Corinthian, Eastern and Beverly Yacht Clubs; 8 to 13—Race week, Narragansett Bay Regatta Association (tentative); 13 to 22—New York Yacht Club cruise; 21—Astor Cup Race at Newport; 22—King's Cup race at Newport. 24 to 29—Ladies' plate series, auspices Eastern Yacht Club.

CORNELL-LEHIGH LEAD IN WRESTLING

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14 (AP)—Cornell University, the defending champion, and Lehigh University, the established favorite, yesterday led the annual intercollegiate championship wrestling meet at Yale University, by qualifying six men each in the semi-finals.

Pennsylvania State College was third in the meet with five men qualifying; while Colgate University qualified with four; Yale, Syracuse University and Princeton University three each and University of Pennsylvania two.

One point was given to each team for each fall and Lehigh led with four points. Cornell was second with three; Penn State, Princeton and Yale next with two each and Columbia received one.

Two upsets featured yesterday's matches, one in the 118-pound class, when Bigwood, Yale, defeated Forward, Syracuse, who had carried an unbeaten record all season. The other was when Lorenzo, Penn State, defeated Lowndes, Princeton, in the 145-pound class.

Thirty-one bouts were held yesterday leading to 32 men entering the semifinals last night.

GOALIES FEATURE GAME IN ST. LOUIS

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Tulsa	28	3	13	133	96	56
Kansas City	26	4	15	91	55	52
Duluth	23	1	18	100	82	46
Buffalo	22	4	15	98	80	44
Chicago	22	2	19	107	88	44
Minneapolis	11	2	28	60	115	22
t. Louis	9	0	33	67	139	18

RESULT MARCH 13

Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, March 14—The Chicago Shamrocks evened up for the unexpected defeat that the St. Louis Flyers meted out to them during their last visit here when they defeated the local American Hockey League entry, 3 to 2, in a thrilling hockey encounter. The game was a dazzling exhibition of skating, stick handling and shooting, but above all it was the brilliant work of the two goalies, Reaume of St. Louis and Karakas of Chicago, that stood out. They had 55 and 48 stops respectively.

The brilliant work of the goalies held back the sharp shooters of both teams in the opening period. But only five minutes of the second session had elapsed when Bobby Burns teamed with Eddie Wiseman to score. Five minutes later, the Shamrocks scored their second goal, McFayden scoring on a pass from MacKenzie. For the remainder of the period, it was all St. Louis, the Flyers staging a brilliant rally to score on goals by Lionel Boileau and Syl Acaster, unassisted.

For 17 minutes of the final period, Reaume, and Karakas, threw off attack after attack, but after that the MacKenzie-McFayden team swung into action and again scored, the former doing the scoring and the latter the passing. The summary:

CHICAGO		ST. LOUIS
McFayden, Burns	lw	Hill, Pattenden
MacKenzie, Riley	c	Acaster, Kirk, Goyer
Erydson, Wiseman	rw	lw, Boileau, Scott
Mulligan, Burland	ld	rd, Cameron, Clarke
Taylor, Headley	rd	ld, Creasey
Karakas	g	g, Reaume

Score—Chicago 3, St. Louis 2. Goals—Burns, McFayden, McKenzie for Chicago; Boileau, Acaster for St. Louis. Assists—Wiseman, McKenzie, McFayden for Chicago. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

OREGON RELIES ON PITCHING

Lemon Yellow Baseball Squad Consists Mostly of Sophomore Candidates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore., March 13—Although the baseball squad at the University of Oregon is largely made up of sophomores, Coach William J. Reinhart expects to have a fair season. Four veterans will be back for the pitching staff and Coach Reinhart will rely mainly on these men for Lemon Yellow victories.

The official baseball season has been shortened due to a recent action of the graduate managers of the pacific northwest. The University of Washington baseball team will travel to the Orient this spring where it will play teams in that district and as a result was forced to drop from the regular Conference schedule. Because of this the officials reduced the season until it will be played in a single month. This should work to the advantage of the team having the stronger pitching staff as four games will be held in a single week on two occasions while two games will be held in the other two weeks.

Bloom Leading Pitchers

Heading the list of pitchers for the Lemon Yellow nine is David I. Bloom '31. Bloom, along with H. R. Fuller '31, will carry the main brunt of the work. Both men have shown exceptional ability in past years and are expected to finish their last year at Oregon with a high record. K. S. Scales '32 has developed control this year and will be a valuable man in the box. W. H. Balsley '32, although not an outstanding pitcher, will be useful in relief rôles. E. E. Charles '33 and J. W. Hughes '33 have reported from last year's freshman squad and are showing excellent promise. Hughes was a star for the freshmen and was ably supported by Charles.

Only one veteran catcher has returned this season, but three candidates from the freshman squad will furnish plenty of competition for the position. A. M. Lawrence '32 has had a year's experience over his rivals, L. M. Shaneman '33, Kenneth Wilson '33 and C. G. King '33. The best hitter of the quartet will probably win out in the race for the position.

K. L. Barnes '32 is the outstanding candidate for first base. Barnes, along with an exceptional development in fielding the ball, is one of the hardest hitters on the Lemon Yellow squad. Barnes usually bats in fourth position in the starting lineup. C. G. Potter '32, O. C. Palmer '32, and C. T. Wheat '33, will be used as reserves for the position.

Three Veteran Outfielders

Three veterans are back for the other infield positions. J. E. Londahl '32 played second base last season and will have a good chance to retain that position this spring. K. D. Stevens '32, along with being an excellent batter, is strong in his fielding. B. A. Mimnaugh '32, played third base last spring and has a good chance of again holding the position.

H. E. Chapman '33 starred for the freshmen last year at second base and will furnish Londahl plenty of competition for the position this year. C. L. Horner '31, although not outstanding in his fielding is a good hitter and may replace Mimnaugh at third base for this reason. L. R. Chester '33, and H. J. Eldridge '33, showed promise on last year's freshman nine and may be used as relief men.

The outfield will be the weakest department of the Oregon nine. Palmer, an alternate for first base, is the only veteran on hand for the outfield. W. J. Hunt '33, Theodore Jensen '33, William McLaren '33, and C. A. Sanding '33, all showed promise on last year's freshman team, but will need considerable work to bring up their hitting to varsity caliber. The Pacific Coast Conference baseball schedule follows:

University of Oregon—May 6 and 7—State College of Washington at Eugene; 8 and 9—University of Idaho at Eugene; 15—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis; 16—Oregon State Agricultural College at Eugene; 20 and 21—University of Idaho at Moscow; 22 and 23—State College of Washington at Pullman; 29 and 30—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis.

Oregon State Agricultural College—May 6 and 7—University of Idaho at Corvallis; 8 and 9—State College of Washington at Corvallis; 15—University of Oregon at Corvallis; 16—University of Oregon at Eugene; 20 and 21—State College of Washington at Pullman; 22 and 23—University of Idaho at Moscow; 29—University of Oregon at Eugene; 30—University of Oregon at Corvallis.

University of Idaho—May 6 and 7—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis; 8 and 9—University of Oregon at Eugene; 15—State College of Washington at Moscow; 16—State College of Washington at Pullman; 20 and 21—University of Oregon at Moscow; 29 and 23—Oregon State Agricultural College at Moscow; 29—State College of Washington at Pullman; 30—State College of Washington at Moscow.

State College of Washington—May 6 and 7—University of Oregon at Eugene; 8 and 9—Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis; 15—University of Idaho at Moscow; 16—University of Idaho at Pullman; 20 and 21—Oregon State Agricultural College at Pullman; 22 and 23—University of Oregon at Pullman; 29—University of Idaho at Pullman; 30—University of Idaho at Moscow.

COACH BOWSER REAPPOINTED

BRUNSWICK, Me., March 14 (AP)—Charles W. Bowser, head football coach at Bowdoin College has been reappointed for a three-year term, Mal Morrell, athletic director, announced yesterday. Morrell said Bowser also would have supervision over hockey and baseball, replacing Ben Houser, recently resigned.

Training for Big Race With Oxford March 21

THE CAMBRIDGE VARSITY EIGHT-OARED CREW OF 1931 (Sport & General)

Past Successes Support the Optimism of Cambridge Men

Light Blue Has Advantage Over Oxford by Having Veteran Who Stroked It to Victory in 1929 and 1930 Boat Races

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PUTNEY, Eng.—Cambridge University's happy experience of winning 10 out of the 11 boat races against Oxford since the war, and the last seven straight, has quite understandingly created in the Light Blue camp a valuable quality of optimism which—so far as the eighty-third contest, March 21, is concerned—was justified, when these lines were written, by the consistent improvement of an always promising crew in its three stages of intensive training, at Cambridge, at Goring and on the Tideway itself. The Cantabs "settled down" early, they showed a marked increase in pace on the upper reaches of the Thames, and, when they made their first appearance here, they fully conformed to their tradition of recent years by being a sight to please the oarsman's eye. They did not do heavy work on the occasion of their début, when the writer followed them on a launch; but they impressed as being thoroughly capable of it, with a neatness and uniformity of style invaluable for a race such as this hard struggle of 4¼ miles between Putney and Mortlake.

It is greatly to the Cantabs' advantage that they have had as their president T. A. Brocklebank, of Eton and Third Trinity, who stroked them to victory in the races of 1929 and 1930, and in the former year took the Leander Club crew successfully through the final for the Grand Challenge Cup at Royal Henley Regatta. It can be noticed that he still retains a slight tendency to pull his oar button away from the thole at the finish of his stroke; but he has been rowing better this year than ever, and the same remark applies, generally, to the four other Old Blues in the boat; D. Haig-Thomas, Eton and Lady Margaret, bow; W. A. Prideaux, Eton and Third Trinity, No. 2; P. N. Carpmael, Oundle and Jesus, No. 5, and H. R. N. Rickett, Eton and Third Trinity, No. 6. Brocklebank (159 pounds) has a genius for "nursing" his crew, and he seems to coax rather than demand the best out of the men behind him.

Haig-Thomas, 158 pounds, the son of Peter Haig-Thomas, who has been coaching the Light Blues, at one time was dropped from the crew; but he came back again, and, in the subsequent reshuffling, H. R. R. Symonds, Bedford and Lady Margaret, lost his place at No. 3 to C. M. Fletcher, Eton and Third Trinity. Fletcher, 173 pounds, is a freshman who rowed in his college's winning "light four"; but he was not called upon for the university trials. Although not endowed with exceptional physical power, he gets a very hearty grip on the water with his blade. He is a son of Sir Walter Morley Fletcher, a Cambridge track "Blue" in 1887. Symonds, 167 pounds, came again into the crew March 5, because No. 7, C. J. S. Sergel, Monkton Combe and Clare, could not row. Symonds constitutes a very valuable spare man. He is the son of an old Lady Margaret Blue, N. P. Symonds, who rowed at bow for Cambridge in 1885 and at No. 2 in 1886. Symonds's elder brother, "R. A." gained his place in the crew of 1928, and it is not impossible that the family tradition should be carried on further, as a younger brother is a freshman, who was among those oarsmen called up for early practice by the C. U. B. C. president this term.

Sergel, a 174-pound man, has a snappier beginning to his stroke than has Symonds, and, since he eradicated a fault of fetching his blade into the water with a running smack, as it were, he has developed into a really good No. 7. He is the first student of Monkton Combe, a sporting West-Country school, to obtain a rowing Blue, and he is only the second Clare College man to do so since 1886. Like Segel, G. Gray, Bolton and Queen's, the heaviest man in the boat, at 182 pounds, has improved out of all recognition since October, when he was distinctly "wooden" in his movements. This sound No. 4 was not heard of at the varsity, as an oarsman, until this season, although he is in his fourth year of residence. He is the first "Queen's" man to gain inclusion in the university boat for 51 years.

Rickett, 177 pounds, is very quick on his work, and he stroked the crew until Brocklebank was ready to take his place. On the arrival of the president, he took Gray's seat at No. 6, and Gray, the heavier but slower man, was shifted back two places nearer the bows. The man who has been doing most to propel the Light Blue shell through the water is probably Carpmael, 181 pounds, who has an enormous leg drive, of the true "Jesus College" variety. Prideaux, No. 2, 173 pounds, is an oarsman of indeterminate style, but unlimited "grit" in a race.

Cambridge invariably seems able to unearth a coxswain with particular attributes for his job, and this year the rudder lines have been intrusted to J. M. Ranking, Cheltenham and Pembroke, who has an admonitory bark of the greatest resonance and the physical advantage of weighing only 98 pounds. He is the lightest coxswain to steer a Cambridge shell since G. H. Baker of Queen's obtained his Blue in 1886. Twenty-eight years ago Oxford had, in F. T. H. Eyre, Keble, a coxswain who tipped the scales at only 90 pounds, and the "record" for the boat race, so to speak, is held by F. H. Archer, Corpus, who weighed only 72 pounds when he stroked Cambridge in 1862.

Summarized, the Cambridge eight, when they came upon the Tideway March 5, were a crew so well advanced in their training that much improvement in the concluding stages of their preparation could hardly be anticipated. And this, one need hardly add, did not definitely dim their prospects of obtaining for the Light Blue its forty-second victory in an historic series, which has yielded 40 wins for Oxford and one dead heat.

U. S. TRACK STARS WIN SIX OF SEVEN EVENTS

WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 14 (AP)—The three track stars from the United States who have been touring the antipodes today won all but one of the seven events in which they entered in an exhibiton track meet.

George S. Simpson of Ohio State, won the 50, 100 and 120-yard dashes in times of 5 3-5, 10 1-5 and 12s., Rufus Kiser of Washington, won the mile in 4m. 22 3-5s., and Harlow Rothert won the shot put and the javelin and placed second in the discus.

Rothert tossed the shot 5ft. 6¼ in. and threw the javelin 172ft. 6in. The discus event was a handicap affair in which he had to give away handicaps of as high as 20 feet and the margin was too great.

WILLIAMS FIVE ELECTS GOOD

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 14 (AP)—Conrad E. Good '32 of St. Joseph, Mo., was elected captain of next season's basketball team at Williams College yesterday. During the last half of the season Good was out of the game, but he starred in early games and a year ago led the Williams team in scoring. Eleven letters will be awarded to members of this year's squad, which won 12 out of 15 games.

TURPIN AND YUILE OF CANADA ADVANCE

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 14 (AP)—G. H. Turpin of Montreal, former Canadian amateur champion and medalist Thursday with a card of 77, scored an easy 6-and-5 victory yesterday over L. W. Wright of Brookline, Mass., in the first round of the Bermuda amateur golf championship.

G. W. Yuile, also of Montreal, won his match handily, defeating H. M. Toppin of Farmington, Conn., 7 and 5. R. K. Osborne of Cedarhurst, L. I., who was third in the qualifying play, was eliminated by Lawrence Brown of Montclair, N. J., who won, 2 up, after a hard-fought match. Other results:

J. H. Beavis, Bermuda, defeated L. J. Wyeth, Cedarhurst, 7 and 5.

Col. J. L. Miller, Halifax, won from L. P. Corse, Jackson's Hole, Wyo., by default.

J. W. Williams, Ottawa, won from Kenneth Ward, Rye, N. Y., by default.

MISS GARNHAM LEADS AT SEDGEFIELD C. C.

GREENSBORO, N. C., March 14 (AP)—Miss Kathleen Garnham, Liverpool golfer, led her British companions and their American opponents yesterday in the first 18 holes of the annual Sedgefield Country Club spring medal tournament. She turned in an 89.

Playing in the last event of their American invasion before sailing for home, the invading contingent, headed by Diana Fishwick, 19-year-old British champion, encountered difficulties that were reflected in the scores of all competitors.

Miss Garnham, who reached the fifth round in the British championship last season, scored 48 and 41 yesterday to master the field.

Miss Fishwick, who defeated Glenna Collett in the English finals last year, scored a 90, finding the greens tricky and fast. Miss Fishwick had 44—46 after doing the course in 86 in a practice round Thursday.

Mrs. O. B. Hill, former western champion and well-known United States golfer, also had a 90, carding 47—43.

YALE ELECTS MUHLFELD

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14 (AP)—John E. Muhlfeld '328, of Scarsdale, N. Y., was elected captain of the Yale hockey team yesterday. He has played two years and starred in the games with Harvard. He went to Choate and Exeter and also plays football. Harry T. Jones Jr. '32, Ridgewood, N. J., assistant manager of the Yale hockey team last year, yesterday automatically became manager, succeeding John D. Garrison '31 of Greenwich. William T. McCutcheon '33, Scarsdale, N. Y., was elected assistant manager. A banquet last night for members of the hockey team was the closing event of the season.

SPORTS FRENCH

Paris

SOME sort of fusion of the two bodies at present administering Rugby football affairs in France (with government intervention, if necessary) and a ruthless crusade to purge the game here from unpleasant features that have come into it on and off the field, constitute the only course ahead of France if she is to maintain contact with Britain in this particular sport. Two main points of view have emerged from the anxious discussions in French Rugby football circles recently, when the greatest sports sensation in years was caused by receipt here of a communication from the International Board, threatening to break all French Rugby connections with Britain after this season unless and until the French federation puts its admittedly chaotic house in order.

The preponderating view can be described as quietly philosophic, regarding this drastic development as inevitable and likely to prove of the greatest value to French sport; but another view is adopted from the sense of indignation at what is termed a "national insult" and the unwarranted interference by England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales in Gallic internal affairs that do not concern them. The people who resent the British action declare that at the last meeting of the International Board (composed of English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh delegates) France was judged and sentenced in her absence, and some go so far as to propose reprisals by the French bodies in athletics, lawn tennis, and other sports. Possibly they do not realize that such a step would not have any effect at all on the International Board, since the British sports-governing bodies are not linked by a central committee, as is the case in France.

NEEDS A THOROUGH OVERHAULING

Reluctance to accept dictation from outside powers is natural, but in this case its praiseworthiness is somewhat lessened by the undeniable fact that French Rugby thoroughly needs an overhauling. The International Board has not specified its charges against the French game, but everyone here who faces the situation frankly admits that "unsatisfactory condition"—the phrase used in official communiqués—reads better than a detailed specification of the shortcomings would do.

Put very briefly, what is wrong with French Rugby is that, in its post-war intensification, it has departed from the British conceptions of correct play and organization. Rugby is a spectacular, "he-man" game into which brutality and "shamamateurism" can easily creep, and the easiest way to let them in is to overemphasize competition between clubs. In other words, if the game is to remain clean, it must be played for the game's sake. In France, it has fallen below the traditional British ideal of its inventors and lawmakers, and has landed with a plop in the melting pot, out of which there is hope it may be shaken by the International Board's drastic action.

NOW RULED BY TWO HEADS

Just now, as indicated, French Rugby is a house divided against itself, ruled by two heads, the original federation and a rival body comprised of the representatives of clubs which seceded from it in order, so they said, to "clean up" the game on and off the field and make participation in the much criticized club championship an entirely voluntary affair. As the French federation also professes to be out to effect a reformation, it would seem that these rival organizations have the same end in view, and, although the new Union Franchise de Rugby Amateur is known to be rather disposed to sweep away the existing federation, it seems likely the present threat to the game as a national whole may pull the contending forces together. While the U. R. F. A. may, with some show of reason, consider the present development in the light of a vindication of its own existence and a direct reproof to the F. F. R., it is obvious that neither side can render any national service to the game by refusing to parley. Brutal play and latitude in financial matters, which are abhorrent to British legislators with long experience in the game and appreciation of the necessity for inflexibility, have created in France an atmosphere which the British solons consider extremely unhealthy. Fortunately for the future of international relationships in Rugby, there is a genuine friendship existing between certain French and British clubs, and, although it is regretted that circumstances have called for a public reproof of a national governing body, there is a sincere hope that the Frenchmen will effect a "reformation" so rapidly that the British ban threatened upon the French game after this season will not, after all, have to be put into effect.

FOUR 'BIG TEN' MARKS BROKEN

Wolverine Swimmers Break Three Records to Take Lead in Preliminaries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 14—Four Conference records were broken, two of them twice, in the preliminaries of the annual championship swimming meet of the Intercollegiate Conference in University of Michigan's pool here last night.

Three of the records were broken by Wolverine swimmers, and the team secured 17 places for the finals tonight. It was called the most one-sided preliminary in the history of the "Big Ten," as Michigan's nearest rival, Northwestern, has only nine places.

Michigan's position was all the stronger because of its first place possibilities, and its talent for the two relays, in which drawings and not contests were held.

J. A. Schnieler '33 of Michigan, was the outstanding star of the preparatory contests. He broke three records, but one of them was subsequently bettered. He set a new mark of 2m. 17.4s. in the 220-yard freestyle, 2m. 31.4s. in the 200-yard breaststroke, and 1m. 44.6s. in the 150-yard backstroke. The latter mark, however, was improved in the second heat by L. W. Marsh '31 of Minnesota, who set 1m. 43.4s.

F. P. Kennedy '33 of Michigan, was the other record breaker. He set the new mark of 5m. 6.4s. in the 440-yard freestyle. The old standard was 5m. 9.8s. made by P. C. Samson '27 of Michigan, four years ago. The records were made especially vulnerable by the fact that the Conference meet is being held in a 75-foot pool for the first time in four years. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—First Heat—Won by C. K. Oker '31, Chicago; F. C. Fenske '33, Michigan, second. Time—24.2s.

Second Heat—won by R. H. Meigs '33, Michigan; W. M. Wilson '32, Northwestern, second. Time—24.6s.

Third Heat—Won by Daniel Marcus '33, Michigan; W. M. Covode '31, Northwestern, second. Time—24.2s.

Fourth Heat—Won by R. H. Debenham '33, Northwestern; S. J. Nielson '33, Iowa, second. Time—24.6s.

Fifth Heat—Won by Carter, Iowa; J. M. McGuire '33, Iowa; second. Time—24.6s.

First Semifinal—won by Daniel Marcus '33, Michigan; W. M. Wilson '32, Northwestern, second; W. M. Covode '31, Northwestern, third. Time—24.8s.

Second Semifinal—Won by F. C. Fenske '33, Michigan; C. K. Oker '31, Chicago, second; Carter, Iowa, third. Time—24.8s.

100-Yard Freestyle—First Heat—Won by R. B. Ladd '32, Michigan; W. M. Covode '31, Northwestern, second; R. E. Hayden '31, Minnesota, third. Time—56.6s.

Second Heat—Won by Daniel Marcus '33, Michigan; R. Van C. Troup '33, Northwestern, second; R. E. Klintworth '33, Michigan, third. Time—58.8s.

Third Heat—Won by W. M. Wilson '32, Northwestern; I. C. Smith '32, Michigan, second; C. K. Oker '31, Chicago, third. Time—55.2s. Five fastest who qualified—Wilson, Marcus, Troup, Koitworth and Ladd.

220-Yard Freestyle—First Heat—Won by J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; T. E. Quail '31, Minnesota, second; W. M. Wilson '32, Northwestern, third. Time—2m. 17.4s. (New "Big Ten" record).

Second Heat—Won by R. B. Ladd '32, Michigan; Joseph Brock '33, Illinois, second; W. S. McCulley '32, Iowa, third. Time—3m. 22.8s. Five fastest who qualified—Schieler, Ladd, Quail, Wilson and Brock.

440-Yard Freestyle—First Heat—Won by F. P. Kennedy '33, Michigan; McCulley, Iowa, second; G. W. Wagner '31, Illinois, third. Time—5m. 6.4s. (New "Big Ten" record).

Second Heat—Won by Joseph Brock '33, Illinois; W. H. Lang '33, Minnesota, second; M. F. Cogdill '33, Northwestern, third. Time—5m. 24.8s. Five fastest who qualified—Kennedy, Brock, Lang, McCulley and Cogdill.

150-Yard Backstroke—First Heat—Won by J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; F. G. Bartholomew '32, Illinois, second; Max Lautenbach '33, Purdue, third. Time—1m. 44.6s. (Bettered Conference record.)

Second Heat—Won by L. W. March '31, Minnesota; I. P. Valentine '31, Michigan, second; R. A. Mohl '32, Iowa, third. Time—1m. 43.4s. (New "Big Ten" record.) Fastest who qualified—Marsh, Schmieler, Bartholomew, Valentine and Mohl.

220-Yard Breaststroke—First Heat—Won by J. A. Schmieler '33, Michigan; F. C. Kroeger '33, Minnesota, second; Staelin, Michigan, third. Time—2m. 31.4s. (New "Big Ten" record.)

Second Heat—Won by R. B. Miller '32, Michigan; Rollie Evans '31, Iowa, second; A. G. Gilsdorf '32, Ohio State, third. Time—2m. 37.2s. (Bettered Conference record.) Fastest five who qualified—Schmieler, Miller, Kreuger, Evans and Staelin.

Fancy Diving—Qualifiers—Wentworth Lobdell '32, Iowa, 95 points; Fenske, Michigan, 88.70 points; Raike, Michigan, 85.30 points; K. A. Willard '33, Northwestern, 84.50 points; W. W. Nappa '31, Minnesota, 82.25 points; W. E. Blaisdel '32, Minnesota, 82.5 points.

440-Yard Relay—Drawings—Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Northwestern.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Drawings—Michigan, Northwestern, Iowa, Minnesota, Chicago and Illinois.

FOUR NEW MARKS BY N. E. SWIMMERS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 14 (AP)—Four records were broken in the qualifying events of the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet at Wesleyan University last night, one in the medley relay, one in the 40-yard dash; one in the 300-yard medley race, and one in the 150-yard backstroke, all in a 60-foot pool. The finals of the meet will be held this afternoon.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute established a new record in the medley relay of 3m. 20.8s., defeating its former record of 3m. 22.2s. Swayze, Williams, in 19s., broke the 40-yard dash record formerly held by Coles, Brown, of 19.2s. Sperry, Bowdoin, in the 300-yard medley race, of 4m. 20.4s., broke a former record held by Brown, Springfield, of 4m. 20.6s. In the 150-yard backstroke, White, Brown, with 1m. 45.8s., broke a record held by McCall, Dartmouth, of 1m. 48.8s.

POLOIST WINS GOLF CUP

AIKEN, S. C., March 14 (AP)—The title of championship golfer was added to the laurels of G. H. Bostwick, young poloist from Gilbertville, N. Y., when he won the Byers Cup at the Palmetto Golf Club yesterday. Bostwick defeated David Gray of Portland, (Me.) author, 3 and 2 in the finals of the tournament. Both had handicaps of 10 strokes. As a polo player, Bostwick is ranked by the United States Polo Association at six goals.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Seattle	15	9	9	51	49	39
Vancouver	14	8	10	57	52	36
Portland	10	8	15	54	60	28

RESULT MARCH 13

Seattle 3, Portland 1.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Brooklyn (N.) 10, House of David 9.

Boston (N.) 4, Philadelphia (A.), 3.

San Francisco (P. C. L.) 5, Detroit (A.) 2.

Chicago (N.) 16, Los Angeles (P. C. L.) 1.

ONTARIO PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE PLAYOFFS

Niagara Falls 4, Stratford 2, overtime.

Kitchener 6, Galt 5.

ANOTHER TENNIS TITLE FOR HALL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., March 14—After 49 games, J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., Florida state singles and doubles tennis champion, made Marcel Rainville of Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup player and No. 2 in the Dominion, admit defeat in the final-round match for the Florida east coast tennis championship here yesterday at the Ormond Beach Tennis Club. The championship match was a hard-fought affair throughout. Rainville took the third set of the match after Hall had been three or four times within a point of winning the match. In the final set, Hall, on three occasions, needed only a point to take the match, but Rainville fought it out until Hall outmatched him.

One of the semifinal-round doubles matches was halted because of darkness, with Hall and Rainville leading G. Carleton Shafer and Karl H. Hodge, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2. The other semifinal-round match resulted in a straight-set victory for Phil F. Neer, San Francisco, and Fred C. Baggs of New York over Abram Bassford and Gordon Apgar, 7—5, 7—5, 7—5. The summary:

FLORIDA MEN'S EAST COAST TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Final Round

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 6—4, 9—11, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Phil F. Neer, San Francisco and Fred C. Baggs, New York, defeated Abram Bassford and Gordon Apgar, 7—5, 7—5, 7—5.

J. Gilbert Hall and Marcel Rainville, led G. Carleton Shafer and Karl H. Hodge, 3—6, 7—5, 6—2, when darkness halted play.

BOSTON H. C. EVENS SERIES WITH U. C., 2-1

The Boston Hockey Club sextet evened its series with the University Club at the Boston Arena Friday night by the score of 2 to 1. The U. C. won the opening game of the short series in the Boston Garden March 11, and the final contest will be played March 18, probably also at the Garden.

The defense of the B. H. C. was working so smoothly that their opponents were kept away from the goal most of the time and were forced to make long shots. Pete Sanford put the Hockey Club out in front after 16 minutes of play in the first period on a pass from Nelson, Stubbs scored the equalizer early in the second period unassisted. The final and winning goal was made by Mahoney after 13 minutes in the third sesion, on a brilliant individual effort.

BOSTON H. C.		UNIVERSITY CLUB
Thayer, Hall, Ramsey	lw	
	rw, Curtis, Stubbs, Doug Everett	
Anderson, Nelsop	c c, Chase, Garrison, Hunt	
Sanford, Mahoney	rw	
	lw, Palmer, Hilliard, Del Everett	
Elliott, Anderson, Id		rd, Fitzgerald
Dagnino, Elliott	rd	ld, Bigelow
Frazier	g	g, Leonard

Score—Boston Hockey Club 2, University Club 1. Goals—Sanford and Mahoney for Boston H. C.; Stubbs for University Club. Assists—Nelson for Boston H. C. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE two far western hockey leagues have had their difficulties this season, with Tacoma of the Pacific Coast Hockey League dropping out in mid-season and San Francisco Tigers of the California Hockey League dropping out about the same time. Now the other San Francisco Club, managed by Lloyd Cook, the Black Hawks, have had to disband, leaving the league with only three teams and San Francisco without hockey.

Jack Filkin, with Springfield last year, is well up in the California Hockey League scoring, and Eddie Bouchard, former member of the New Haven Eagles, is well up in the American Hockey League scorers, giving the Canadian-American Hockey League something in the way of a boost.

Herb Reaume, former Boston Tiger goalie, and an Ottawa boy, has made himself solid in the favor of the St. Louis hockey fans for the way in which he has performed in the Flyers' net. When Reaume is "on his game" no goalie in professional hockey can outshine him. He was the backbone of the Boston Tigers for three years when that club had players that offered little protection to a goaltender.

Providence Reds are likely to be the team to watch in the Canadian-American Hockey League playoffs for Sprague Cleghorn has his club just about ready to outdo themselves when that series starts. The former National Hockey League defenseman has a smooth-working aggregation defensively and several high scorers on the front lines. He is getting the best hockey out of four players in particular who were not so good elsewhere, Leo Gaudreault, "Hago" Harrington, "Gizzy" Hart, "Sparky" Vail and "Deming" Desmarais.

The selection of Alfred Winsor as hockey coach for the United States Olympic team is a move in the right direction, for the former Harvard coach holds only the highest of ideals in hockey and should he decide to devote time to coaching he will turn out a team that will furnish the other teams of the world much more opposition than they have been accustomed to facing from a United States team.

Eddie Burke, Boston Cubs' center and an outstanding forward in the Canadian-American Hockey League, has earned himself a bonus through his scoring activities this year. He is the keynote to the strong Cub line of Boyd, Burke and Klein. If the Bruins can keep him on the Cubs next year they will start with a good foundation to build a championship minor league club. Too many other clubs are hearing about Burke to keep him in the minors much longer, however.

A Toronto sport writer, Bert Perry, is of the opinion that with impartial officials the Toronto Maple Leafs can explode the Boston Bruins any time and make them like it. The Maple Leafs are a coming team without doubt, but in the last eight meetings between the two the Bruins have won 6, tied 1 and lost 1.

SYRACUSE TO HOLD 1932 MEET

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14 (AP)—Syracuse was selected as the place for next year's meeting of the intercollegiate wrestling association by the board of managers today. The manager of the Syracuse team to be chosen next week will be manager of the championship meet. Gordon Taylor of Yale was elected as next year's president. The vice-president will be the Columbia manager to be chosen next week, and the secretary and treasurer will be the manager of the Pennsylvania team to be elected next week. Lehigh, with five men qualified, was today the favorite to seize the eastern intercollegiate wrestling championship as preparations were made to run off the eight

EDUCATIONAL

College of the Ozarks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Clarksville, Ark.

THE College of the Ozarks is situated at Clarksville, in the heart of what is perhaps the most needy and yet the most responsive educational field in the United States. The Ozark area, extending across Missouri and Arkansas into the borderlands of Texas and Oklahoma, a territory somewhat larger than the State of Pennsylvania, is inhabited by an almost 100 per cent pure Anglo-Saxon population. The 1930 census gave Arkansas 99.2 percentage of native-born American citizens.

Arkansas, the State in which more than half of the Ozark Uplift is located, with an area larger than either New York or Pennsylvania, with a population of nearly 2,000,000 people, ranked forty-ninth (including the District of Columbia) among the states in education, according to the statement of Governor Parnell before the Educational Association of Arkansas, at its annual meeting in November, 1929.

Potentially, Arkansas is one of the greatest states in the American Union. Possessing the only diamond mine yet discovered in America, producing 92 per cent of the bauxite from which American aluminum is made, having an abundance of oil, gas and coal, and other minerals too numerous to mention, ranking third among the states in the production of cotton and rice, second in the production of cantaloupes, first in its strawberry acreage, producing large quantities of apples, peaches, grapes and garden vegetables, it seems to lack chiefly two things which are essential to a state's greatest development, namely, a sufficient capital to develop its resources and an increased number of well-trained leaders. "An increased number" is used advisedly, for the reason that this State does have some of the most astute and progressive business and professional men in the whole country.

It might not be amiss here to point out the fact that this State is making a remarkable contribution to the leadership of the nation. Among those who can be mentioned as coming from Arkansas are Carl Gray, president of the Union Pacific Railroad; Charles McKain, chairman of the board of directors, Chase National Bank, New York City; Samuel W. Reyburn, president of Lord & Taylor, New York City; Marcus L. Bell, vice-president and general counsel, Rock Island Railroad; Hugh Neill, vice-president and general counsel, Southern Pacific Railroad; Hugh Hart, vice-president, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Where Work Is Needed

The Ozark section is rich in just such human possibilities as are indicated by what some of its sons are doing, but the school situation is weak, as was pointed out by the Governor of the State at the educational meeting above referred to. In his address he said " . . . 'Jefferson once said that a state cannot reach maximum development if a large part of her citizens are uneducated.' Let me call your attention to some inequalities that exist—some distressing facts. One hundred thousand white children of school age in the State did not enroll in any school last year. Eighty thousand enrolled children did not have access to any form of high school. Almost 3000 districts had only one-roomed schools—just a sad pretense toward education. More than 1600 teachers had no more than finished the eighth grade. One thousand school districts could not raise more than $360 a year on an 18-mill tax. In almost every county of the State, bright-faced boys and girls of pure American stock are condemned to grow up in ignorance, without a fair chance to obtain an education. For the great mass of them the future can promise little save drudgery, poverty, and blasted hope."

Since Governor Parnell gave this address, a serious attempt has been made by the Legislature of Arkansas to remedy this situation as far as the public school situation is concerned. This has been done by a system of equalization and consolidation, equalizing the opportunities of the rural child with those of the city child by a system of consolidation that will place high school as well as grade school privileges within the reach of every boy and girl in Arkansas. The Arkansas State Department of Education has gone about the development of this program in a masterful way, which indicates that the whole State is on the threshold of a new day as far as elementary and high school education is concerned.

The college situation needs attention also. In a recent year with nearly 150,000 young white people of college age, Arkansas had in colleges in the State University only 3071 students: but 2 per cent of the youth of college age. When it is remembered that in some states as high as 10 or 12 per cent of the young people of college age are in college, and when it is recalled that states with a population equal to that of Arkansas have three or four times as many students in college, it is readily seen that the problem of educational leadership which the college must solve for the future welfare of this mountain area is still in a pioneer stage. Existing collegiate institutions must extend the privilege of a college education to an increasing number of young men and young women of this area if the mountain communities are to be brought to the educational and economic level of the more favored areas of the country.

In the Heart of the Mountains

In the heart of the Ozarks section where the educational need is greatest stands The College of the Ozarks, with a well-thought-out plan of self-help education which makes it possible for the ambitious and earnest youth to secure an education. Someone has referred to this institution as "an oasis in the desert to these knowledge-famished youths of traditional American stock, opening to them the gateway of opportunity and service, bidding them come and partake of the waters of knowledge freely."

Some actual facts regarding the expense of education at The College of the Ozarks are as timely as they are remarkable. While the average yearly cost for a student in the colleges of America is placed all the way from $500 to $1500, including tuition, room rent and board, the actual average of students at The College of the Ozarks is $300. Many students come with $100 or even less and work out their remaining expenses. How is this possible? First, by a well-planned program of reducing every item of expense to minimum. Substantial but plain meals are served in the dining hall. Fruits and vegetables for the table are grown in the college gardens. Dormitories are manned by students, keeping down another item of expense to the advantage of both the college and the students. Secondly, the college bears a heavy share of the expense. Of the annual current budget, the college provides the major portion either from regular endowment income or from contributions solicited from individuals for that purpose. It costs the college about $200 per student per year to maintain its work.

Upper—All of These Girls Made Their Own Clothing. They Are Members of the Home Economics Sewing Group at The College of the Ozarks.

Lower Left — Typical Mountain School in Arkansas. Many of Students at the College Received Their First Schooling in Such a Place.

Right—Picking and Shoveling an Education.

Self-Help Necessary

The reason why The College of the Ozarks assumes such a large portion of the annual current budget is because it is definitely serving a constituency which could not receive college training were it not for the self-help or work your way features offered by the college. Only 15 per cent of the students enrolled pay the $300 required to provide fees, tuition, room rent and table board for nine months. The remainder or 85 per cent come with $100 or less (quite a number with no cash at all) and work out the remainder of their expenses in the various self-help features of the college, which include a farm, dairy, print shop, Ozark Maid Garment Factory, etc.

At the present time, there is an economic crisis which has become so acute in the Ozark country as to greatly hamper the work of this work-your-way college, and jeopardize the entire educational structure of the mountain region. In normal times the average mountain family receives no more than $100 a year in cash. During 1930 more than 150 banks in Arkansas closed their doors, due chiefly to the fact that the drouth of last summer came as a climax to four other succeeding annual crop failures accompanied one year by the worst flood which the alluvial regions of the State have ever known. The college has tied up in one of the defunct banks an amount equal to one-third of the sum which it has to raise each year by public subscriptions. To carry its work through to the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1931, the college has undertaken to raise $85,000. It has appointed as treasurers of the Ozark fund: Boston, H. W. Hight, First National Bank; New York, W. M. Kingsley, United States Trust Company; Philadelphia, Walter K. Hardt, Integrity Trust Company; Detroit, Henry M. Leland, Dime Bank Building; Chicago, Oscar C. Hagen, investment broker, 111 West Washington Avenue.

The Parent

San Leandro, Calif.

Dear Editors of the Parent Column:

Your little message headed "If you enjoy this column" is a spur to my long delayed pen. Many letters that have appeared have been solutions to my immediate problems, and I see that someone must write, in order to keep these splendid messages coming. The hymn says "Ceasing to give we cease to have," and we who are enjoying the "having" should at least begin on the "giving."

One morning when my little folks finally got off to school with the usual hustle and bustle and excitement, I sat deliberately down with pencil and paper and began to write. "Problem: To get the children happily off to school." Following this came a list of the things that seem necessary to do, such as "Get up promptly, get dressed, eat breakfast, daily reading," etc. The list was startlingly long! The first thing then was to check the items that we perhaps could leave out. Then on the other side of the paper, I listed the "character factors" necessary for the success of these duties, such as obedience, promptness, order, cleanliness, happiness, etc.

My own peace of mind restored, I waited until Saturday when the time for confidential conversation was right, and presented a plea for a "Council," as we call a good family talk. The way my little daughter and son, nine and eight years old, responded to this written appeal was a joy to my heart. They added many new factors to the character list, in their enthusiasm coining new words, such as wide-awakeness, home-happiness. Then when we spoke of the rocks in the path, they suggested themselves to get their school clothes ready the night before, and to set the alarm 10 minutes earlier.

The plan is in operation now, and is working beautifully. In analyzing it, I find I have learned to 1. Face the problem. See it as it appears to be, hold to the good, and set about overcoming the evil. 2. Build definitely the positive character factors in my own thought. 3. Gain the interest and cooperation of the children.

The last point is one which always brings mothers and teachers a great joy, to realize again that the children do want to coöperate, they do want to do right if we will stop scolding them and just teach them!

(Mrs.) C. G. D.

* * *

Dublin, Ireland

Dear Friends:

In the Parent Column we mothers and fathers and lovers of children seem to gather around a glowing hearth fire to share and compare ideas and experiences, feeding its flames with fagots of thanksgiving for all the gifts The Monitor brings us every day. Many a little thankyou stick I have thrown there too, eagerly listening as the talk went round, yet sitting silent, perhaps through false modesty. Now I feel I ought to speak, even if my voice isn't heard at all! It will at least be a thank offering.

Many have stressed the importance of prompt obedience on the part of small children. This habit, formed early, is never eradicated if parents are wise and loving enough, when the questioning, adolescent age comes, to lift thought to the higher levels of obedience to divine Law. We found it worked with our children, and we saw much unhappiness in homes where this idea of law was not understood and observed. In one such home the mother said querulously, "Oh, your children must have been born obedient, and mine weren't!" I did not like to say she had not started in early enough, but I lovingly urged her to begin there and then to enforce her commands quietly and firmly, cost her what it might. Invariably one finds that obedient children are happy.

We also from earliest years accustomed our children to eat what was set before them. They were never asked would they have this or that. If, as occasionally happened, a strong dislike to some item was shown, it was not forced on them. They were allowed to leave it on the plate, until gradually a taste for it came "without observation," as the child saw it was enjoyed by others. We did not discuss food and likes and dislikes.

About the age of four our eldest child spontaneously began the custom of running to me at the close of the meal, and kissing me, saying, "Thank you, Mama, for a nice dinner." Baby, sitting in her high chair beside me would put up her arms and follow suit. We encouraged this lovely, thanking habit, and carried it into practice on every other possible occasion, always being careful ourselves to express gratitude in our turn. It has molded their manners ever since (our three are grown up now) into a natural gracefulness, for the word "Thank you" comes easily and sincerely from their lips. (Mrs.) L. M. C.

* * *

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Parent Column Readers:

When I was quite young, various maids in my home frightened me with tales of ghosts, etc. I was in mental agony when left alone in a dark room. It has taken years to eradicate this silly fear. Eventually I had children of my own, and I was extremely careful not to let anyone frighten them, but finally they, too, heard silly ghost stories and were just as frightened as I had been. Of course, I tried to reason with them, but it did not help matters. After much thought, a delightful remedy was presented to my mind. "Daddy" and I suggested that we all play "blind man's bluff." You all know the game. I suggested that Mother be blindfolded first. After a while the children wanted to be "it," too. By this time everyone was hilarious. Then we suggested that the blindfold be removed from the eyes of the catcher, and pull all the shades down and turn off the lights. The children did not object. We put a soft, soothing record on the phonograph, and played again.

It was really lots of fun. After a while the neighbors' children asked if they might play, too. And finally the children came to feel that a dark room was a delightful place to be in, and forgot to be afraid.

(Mrs.) J. R. W.

Institute of Fine Art to Be Broad in Scope

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IT HAS been arranged that the new Courtauld Institute of Fine Art will come into being in the autumn of next year, under the control of the University of London. There is the prospect, too, that not much later it may find a permanent home in a beautiful, specially designed building, forming part of the group of new buildings which will be the university's headquarters. The choice of an architect for the whole block, which is surely destined to be one of the most splendid of London's newer features, is now under consideration. Upon the plan for the larger structure depends that for the institute which Samuel Courtauld's munificence will put at the disposal of future connoisseurs, custodians, teachers, critics, and appreciators of the fine arts.

The Royal Commission on Museums and Art Galleries has recently stated that no country in the world has richer national collections of art treasures than Great Britain. It is strange, in view of this responsibility, that no adequate provision should have hitherto been made for training men qualified to be custodians. There is no lack of art schools. There are centers of art education in all districts in the provinces. But there exists no institution for the comprehensive study of the history, the basic ideas, and comparative criticism of the arts.

While the practice of art has flourished, its history and theory have been neglected, with the result that knowledge has tended to be empirical, criticism capricious, and the practice either imitative or extravagantly eccentric. From the purely practical point of view, it is of high importance that there should be a constant supply of men or women fully qualified to take charge of collections, not only in London and a few great cities, but in all the towns which have, or aspire to, a local museum or gallery. It is equally important that the many teachers engaged in art education should be acquainted with the artistic achievements of the world in the greatest art centers in the greatest epochs.

The need for an organized course of study has long been felt in Great Britain. But it was not till Mr. Courtauld, himself an ardent collector of paintings, offered to provide the whole of the money for a building and part of the money for an endowment fund that the ideal became realizable. In the first place the older universities were approached by the sponsors of the scheme. But there were difficulties. And perhaps it is a fortunate thing that it is the newer University of London which has adopted it and has prepared to make a course in the history of art an integral part of its academic curriculum.

Already, then, the university has formally made an appointment to the new professorship of the history of art, and its choice has fallen on W. G. Constable, assistant director of the National Gallery, an enthusiast who has lost no opportunity of pursuing his studies in the art galleries of Europe, and is well known both as a connoisseur and as an authoritative writer of criticism. When the new course of studies starts in the autumn of next year, he will be director of the Courtauld Institute.

The institute will combine the functions of a school for art connoisseurs, a center of research, and a university museum and laboratory. Undergraduates may pursue here a three years' course in the History of Art (qualifying them, after examination, for a degree), attending lectures at the institute or at other colleges. Postgraduates will be encouraged to undertake special research. Provision is to be made for new art galleries within the precincts of the institute, where it is hoped to build up a collection of examples of many kinds of works of art representative of many countries and many historical periods.

Thus, while in one part of London's new university headquarters there will be a new university library, in another part there will be a university art gallery and museum. This is as it should be, for teaching and research, whether it be in the broader fundamentals of art, or in technical details in connection, say, with the nature of pigments, or the means of distinguishing an old master from a copy, can only be pursued realistically in the actual presence of illustrative examples.

As for the student body, obviously those who are destined to be custodians of museums will be among them, though the number of these is limited. But there is a larger field of recruits among those who are destined to be teachers of art in London and the provinces. And there are yet others who are likely to be absorbed on the technical staffs of the many industries —textiles, pottery, furniture, decoration—where artistic workmanship is of increasing importance.

It is believed also that many young persons who look upon university courses as a means of acquiring humane education will be drawn to the fascinating branch of study which the institute can afford. And it is supremely important today, at a time when cities are being reconstructed by modern engineers and architects, when the face of the countryside is being altered for the better or worse by new town planning and road construction, when on all sides vandalism and beauty are in competition, that there should exist an influential and informed body of public opinion always ready to defend the cause of art and beauty.

Talkies as Teaching Equipment

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

SCHOOL lessons by "talkie films" have been given in Middlesex schools. The National Union of Teachers was anxious that the experiment should be made and the Middlesex Education Committee agreed to allow it in 15 schools. The Board of Education and all other education authorities are awaiting the result with interest. From a questionnaire given to teachers and children a report is to be published on the value—if any—of sound films in the schools. Although the films have been most generously lent, with the services of engineers, by the Western Electric Company, British Instructional Films Ltd., and British Movietone News, these firms are prepared for criticism. At a conference held in December last, they agreed to coöperate with the teachers and the local education authorities in finding out which films have most teaching value, and the kind of apparatus best suited for the schools.

"Until now," said F. A. Hoare, organizer for the National Union of Teachers, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "there has been a vicious circle. The schools would not buy films and apparatus until they knew they were suitable, and the manufacturers would not make special films until the teachers had the apparatus and knew the kind of films they wanted. Sixteen films have now been selected. They are not the ideal teaching films but they will be the means of indicating what is needed.

Varying Ages

The firms offered the loan of a complete talkie equipment for six months. The first experiment will last three weeks. Each of the 15 schools —of every type—will have the apparatus four times, on each occasion seeing different films. The children are divided into groups of varying ages and stages of mental attainment. Backward children are specially included, for the committee is anxious to know if the sound film opens up new channels for presenting ideas to these children.

The same films were shown both as silent and talkie in order to compare their teaching value. Different methods of presenting the films were used with the various groups of children. Some had a preparatory lesson; others had a lesson following the film. The plan is to test them a week after the showing of each film, to estimate the durability of the impressions received. It is hoped that one effect of educational films will be to raise the standard of taste in pictures among the young people.

The first four films shown were "Cyprus" depicting typical scenery and occupations of the people in the island; "A Visit to the Coal Face," showing the work of the miner from the pit head until the coal is sent off in wagons; "The Frog," depicting the continuous development from the spawn; and a film showing John Masefield, the poet laureate, reciting his well-known poem, "The West Wind."

Other films to be shown include "Grenfell and Labrador," "The Growth of Roots," "The Submarine," "By Car from Persia to India," "Hop Growing and Cattle Raising in Australia," the "Prince of Wales," the "Flight Machine," "The Aphis," "Glimpses of America," the "King's Speech," "London Naval Conference," and "Benguela Railway." Every film is noninflammable so that ordinary licensing regulations do not apply.

Each film takes about 11 minutes to show, and in the case of the talkies, it was found that it was quite long enough for the child to give the concentration needed.

The Questionnaires

The questionnaire to the children on "Cyprus" included the following questions:

What kind of scenery did you see in the pictures of Cyprus?
Where were the men usually working? Give a reason for this.
Judging from what you saw in the film, what kind of climate has Cyprus?
Describe one of the instruments used in farming.
How was the olive crop gathered?
What became of the olives?

More advanced questions were given to older pupils, and some of the children were asked to write essays on what they had seen.

Besides answering a questionnaire, the teachers were asked to include results of conversation with the children, oral questioning, and discussion, together with their own opinions as to the value of the film. Definite questions put to the teachers were:

Was the film of value to all types tested?
Was the information given by the film satisfactorily grasped by the children?
Does the general impression left on the child lead to misconceptions?
Is there overemphasis in general effect?
Does the film fit into any reasonable syllabus?
Is it likely to appeal to children of the ages given?
Is the commentary in good English?
Are there any cheaply humorous touches?
Is the rate of speech satisfactory?

The questionnaires and other organization papers are being sent to educationists in foreign countries by the film manufacturers. So great an interest is being taken in the possibilities of film education that 800 educational bodies are receiving information of its progress from the Commission on Educational and Cultural Films.

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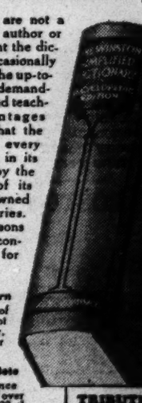
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TONE FIRMER IN LISTLESS STOCK MARKET

Short Covering Results in Some Fair Gains—Utilities Lead Upturn

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—Bears took the moderate profits afforded by a four-day downward drift of prices in today's week-end session of the stock market, and their repurchases jacked up the list one to three points.

Speculators for the rise again put forward some of their favorites in the utility division, and gave Radio Corporation a whirl in the last few minutes, getting it up 3 points, one of its widest gains of the year.

Trading in the two-hour session showed little change from the pace of preceding days, the transfers aggregating 1,000,000 shares. The closing tone was firm.

Several of the principal shares, including U. S. Steel, American Telephone, and General Electric, were only fractionally higher at the close.

Gains of 2 or more were mostly in the higher priced issues, such as Eastman, Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey, Allied Chemical, du Pont and Columbian Carbon.

Issues rising about 1 point included such stocks as General Motors, Nash, Chrysler, United Corporation, United Gas Improvement, National Power & Light, Electric Power & Light, Warner Bros., Fox, Loews, American Can, Standard of New Jersey, New York Central, Woolworth, and Sears Roebuck.

Drive Against Shorts

The late whirl in Radio Corporation looked like a drive against shorts. While this corporation's annual report showed almost nothing earned on the common stock, the fact that it was able in the last quarter to wipe out a deficit after payment of preferred dividends incurred during the first three quarters of last year has taken the edge off bear arguments in this stock. Furthermore, rumors of an early acquisition of Columbia Graphophone are heard, although that is an old story.

Both motor and merchandising issues showed group strength. Latest reports from motor circles remain fairly cheerful, with the veteran loans and the approach of spring driving weather helping retail sales. Furthermore, chain store sales reports for February have been fairly satisfactory, in view of the lower prices.

The week-end estimate of steel mill operations for the Youngstown area next week shows a small pickup from 50 to 51 per cent of capacity. Dividend announcements on Saturday are rare, but reduction of White Motors' annual rate from $2 to $1 appeared in the news.

Money rates are expected to feel the influence of the release of funds by a government overdraft next week. Uncle Sam pays out funds faster than they come in for a few days after quarterly tax settlement dates, making a temporary overdraft at the reserve banks.

Bonds Move Upward

The bond market resumed its upward march today, and was much more active than usual in a week-end session.

The most indicative price movements appeared in the railroad group which had receded in the immediately preceding sessions after the reduction in the quarterly dividend of the New York Central from $2 to $1.50 on Wednesday. Erie 5s of 1967 recovered about two points on a few sales. Southern Railway 4s of 1956, Pennsylvania series D 4½s of 1978 and Southern Pacific first 4s were fractionally higher.

Strength was just as apparent among industrial liens. Goodrich 6½s, Goodyear 5s, International Match 5s, and Standard Oil of N. Y. 4½s were firm or higher. Some industrials sold off but declines were distinctly in the minority.

Most stock privilege issues followed the stock market to higher levels. Warner Brothers Pictures 6s made another new recent high at 59½ representing a gain of more than two points. Most of the other gains in this group were fractional.

Foreign obligations were quiet with a declining tendency. United States Government loans were dull. The Treasury 3⅜s of 1947 weakened. Utility issues were steady.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Mar. 14	Mar. 13
22	Am Pneu 1pf	43	43	43	3
246	Am T&T	194⅜	193	194	194¼
1900	Andes Cent	.33	.27	.33	.30
40	Big Sanf	26	26	26	26
408	Bos El	69	68½	68½	70½
30	Bos El pf	80	80	80	..
55	Bos El 1pf	101	101	101	..
75	Bos El 2pf	86	86	86	..
45	Bos G Alb	183	180½	180½	..
60	B&M A sta	71¾	71¼	71¼	..
50	Bos Prop	20½	20½	20½	..
30	Brown pf	51	51	51	55
30	Cop Range	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
100	East SS	25½	25½	25½	25½
115	E G & Fuel	24¼	24	24¼	24½
35	E G & F pf	94	94	94	94½
170	E G & F pr pf	81	80	80	81
46	Edison Elec	259	259	259	259
80	Em Asso	18½	18½	18½	..
20	First Nat S	52½	52½	52½	52⅝
10	Gen Capital	36¾	36¾	36¾	37
25	Hathaway B	11¼	11	11	..
250	Jenk Tel	4	3½	4	3½
235	Mass Util	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
6	Mohawk	18	18	18	17
35	Nash	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	36
90	Nat Per	3	3	3	3
40	NE Tel	141¾	140½	141¾	141
2100	No Butte	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
20	Pub Util	.60	.60	.60	..
10	Quincy Min	9½	9½	9½	8¾
10	Si Mary Mfg	8	8	8	8½
100	Shawmut	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
69	Stone Web	47	46⅜	47	46½
65	Uni Found	9½	8⅞	9	9
100	Uni Shoe	56½	55⅜	56½	56
75	Util Hyd	4½	4	4½	4¼
50	War Bros	40¼	40	40¼	40¾

BONDS

$2000	E Mass 4½s	30	29½	30	30
16000	Hood Rub 7s	79	79	79	78½
1000	NE Tel 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	..

TEXAS CORP. INCOME

Texas Corporation and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net income after all charges, including depreciation, interest and taxes, of $15,073,303, equivalent to $1.53 a share on 9,850,885 average number of shares outstanding during the year. This compares with net income in 1929 of $48,-318,072, equal to $5.12 a share on the 9,433,-164 average number of shares.

OLD DOMINION LOSS

Old Dominion Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 loss of $887,824 after taxes, depreciation and interest, but before depletion, compared with profit of $249,407 in 1929.

NEWSPRINT OUTPUT

Production of newsprint by United States and Canadian mills in February amounted to 253,340 tons, or 88.5 per cent of daily capacity, compared with 289,986 tons, or 91.1 per cent, in January, and 301,548 tons, or 74.8 per cent in February of 1930, the News Print Service Bureau reports.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 14	Last Mar. 13
14¼	9	..	Abitibi	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
52	39	6	Abitibi pf	200	44¾	43⅝	44⅝	44
34	25	..	Ab & Straus	130	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29¾
101½	100	7	Ab & Str pf	10	101	101	101	..
23½	16⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	800	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21⅛
9¾	5½	..	Adv Ru n	200	9⅜	8¼	8⅜	8¼
⅞	⅝	..	Ahumada	300	⅞	⅝	⅝	⅝
109⅝	92½	.25	Air Reduc	400	99½	98½	99¼	98⅜
10⅜	7	.60	Airway El	400	7¼	7	7⅛	7¼
9⅛	7	.40	Alaska Jun	400	8½	8⅜	8½	8⅜
124¾	74¼	..	Alleghany	2400	93¾	87	93	91½
182¾	147¼	6t	Allied Chem	3400	154½	151¼	152½	153¼
42¾	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	400	36	35¾	36⅛	35
2¼	1	..	Amal Lea	100	2	2	2	..
21	17½	2	Amerada	100	19	19	19	18½
62¾	54⅛	3t	Am Bk Note	100	58	58	58	57
38	32	2.40	Am Brake	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	35
12⅜	8¼	..	Am Br Bov	400	9½	9¼	9½	9¼
63	45¼	7	Am Br Bv pf	20	51	51	51	52½
129⅜	106¼	4t	Am Can	6500	124¼	123	124	125⅞
150¼	148	7	Am Can pf	100	150¼	150¼	150¼	150
38⅝	27	3	Am Car & F	200	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	..
85⅛	74⅞	7	Am Car pf	400	85⅛	84½	85⅛	..
47⅛	38¼	2t	Am Chicle	200	46⅜	46	46⅜	45⅛
53⅛	53⅛	..	Am Coal	10	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	..
21¼	14¼	1.40	Am Colortype	100	20	20	20	..
16	9	1	Am En Til	100	12	12	12	..
33¼	19	..	Am European	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	31
51⅞	26¾	..	Am & FPw	16800	45⅜	44½	45⅛	44⅛
31⅜	23¾	3t	Am Ice	1900	30¼	29⅝	29¾	29⅛
26	19⅝	3t	Am Int Corp	1900	20¼	19⅜	20¼	19⅝
30¾	20⅜	2	Am Loco	200	27⅞	27½	27½	27
..	..	..	Am Mach & Met	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
39⅞	20	7	Am Nat G pf	640	22½	20	22½	20⅜
64⅞	45	1t	Am PwrLt	6200	56¼	55⅜	56	55¼
100¼	94⅞	6	Am P & L 6	300	100	100	100	99¼
84⅜	80	5	Am P&L pf sc	100	84	84	84	84¾
21¼	15½	1	Am Radiat	2200	19⅞	19	19¼	19¼
12⅜	..	..	Am Repub	400	11	10⅞	11	..
31⅜	26⅛	2	Am Roll Mill	1200	30⅜	30	30¼	30⅛
1⅝	⅞	..	Am Ship	400	1	1	1	1
102⅜	93½	6	Am Smelt 2pf	200	102	102	102	..
58½	40½	4	Am Smelt	1500	51¼	50¼	51¼	50½
138	129	7	Am Smelt pf	100	137	137	137	136¾
31¼	25	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
11½	6¾	..	Am Solv pf	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
57½	42¾	5	Am Sugar	200	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	..
23½	15½	5	Am Tel & Cab	10	20	20	20	19½
201¾	176¼	8	Am Tel&T	9500	194¼	193¼	194⅛	193⅜
105	90	8	Am Type	100	97	97	97	97
110½	105	7	Am Type pf	20	110	110	110	..
80¾	53¾	3	Am Wat W	1900	71	69⅜	70⅞	69⅞
36⅞	21	..	Am Wool pf	400	33⅞	33	33	32⅝
4	2	..	Am Writ ct	400	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
43¼	29⅜	2½	Anaconda	5100	38⅛	37½	38⅜	37⅝
99¼	89⅞	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
72	61¼	..	Armour D pf	400	61	61	61	61¼
4½	2⅞	..	Arm Ill A	100	3	3	3	3
2⅞	1⅞	..	Arm Ill B	..	..	..	..	..
47	23	7	Arm Ill pf	100	28½	28½	28½	28
28⅞	19⅞	4	Asso Apprl	300	22¾	22½	22½	22¾
28½	22	2½	Asso Dry G	700	27	25⅞	27	26
223½	151½	..	Atchison	400	170	167¾	169¾	170½
24⅞	19⅛	1t	Atl Refin	2300	19⅞	18¾	19⅞	18½
13½	8⅞	1t	Atlas Stores	100	11¾	11½	11½	..
217½	101½	4t	Auburn Auto	4100	188⅝	185	188⅝	186½
2⅞	1	..	Auto Sales	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6⅜	3	..	Aviation	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

—B—

27½	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	4400	26¾	25½	26	24⅞
104	88½	7	Baldwin pf	10	103½	103½	103½	104
87⅞	68¼	7	Balt & O	900	73⅜	73	73¾	73⅞
80½	72¼	4	Balt & O pf	100	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
107	103	6½	Bamber pf	40	104½	104	104½	..
66¾	56½	3½	Bangor & A	500	59¼	58½	59¼	..
14½	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	400	12	11½	12	11½
79¾	64	4	Beatrice	100	75	75	75	75¼
110¼	106	7	Beatrice pf	100	110	110	110	..
4	2⅛	..	Belding H	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
25½	18⅞	1	Bendix	1900	22	21¾	22	21¾
44⅞	32¼	3	Best & Co	100	41¼	41¼	41¾	40⅝
70¾	45⅝	6	Beth Steel	11900	61½	60¼	61	60¾
123⅞	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	100	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
29	25	1½	Blaw Knox	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
75⅝	67½	3t	Borden	1400	72⅜	72½	72⅝	71¾
30¾	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	1200	28¼	27¾	28	27¾
22⅜	16½	1½	Briggs	2100	20	19⅝	20	19⅝
69⅝	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	1400	64⅞	64¾	64⅞	64⅞
58	53	5	Bklyn-Qu'n pf	100	57	57	57	57
126	103	5	Bklyn Un G	2400	125¼	122½	124¾	123
9½	5½	..	Bruns Term	400	7⅝	7	7	..
5⅜	4	..	Budd Mfg	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
13	9	1	Budd Wheel	700	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11¼
23	11¾	..	Bullard	200	17½	17½	17½	17
15¾	11¼	1½	Bulova Watch	200	13	13	13	13¼
11	5	..	Burns Br B	100	5	5	5	..
2	1⅛	..	Butte Cop	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
20⅜	12¾	..	Butterick	200	18½	18½	18½	18¼
69¾	37⅜	..	Byers	12500	55½	54⅛	55	54½

—C—

1⅜	⅜	..	Callahan	100	1	1	1	..
40¼	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	1800	35½	35	35½	35
45⅜	38½	2½	Can Pac	1400	42⅝	42⅛	42¼	42
23½	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	23½	23⅜	23½	23⅛
16	9½	..	Capital Adm	400	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
121½	81¾	6	Case Thresh	11000	113⅜	110⅜	112	111⅝
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	1400	44¼	42⅞	44¼	43
24⅞	19½	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	..
30½	22½	2	Cerro de P	100	26	26	26	26
23¼	..	1.80	Checker Cab	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
54⅛	40	3	Ches Corp	200	45¾	45½	45⅞	45½
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	100	41⅞	41½	41½	41⅝
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
77⅞	61⅜	..	Chi Gt West	200	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
26⅝	19¼	1	Chi Gt W pf	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
87⅜	51¼	..	Chi M&SP	400	6½	6½	6½	6½
15⅜	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	100	11	11	11	11⅛
15½	9½	..	Chi Pneu	200	11⅛	11⅛	11	11
35	23¾	..	Chi Pneu pf	100	25	25	25	25
100¾	94	7	Chi RI 7%	100	100	100	100	100
11⅞	10½	..	Chick Cot O	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
12	11¼	.60	Chicago Sp	200	34	34	34	33¾
48	26	3½	Chicago Yel	40	34	34	34	34
255¼	157⅝	1	Chrysler	7500	241⅝	231⅝	24	23
37⅜	35¾	3.60t	City Ice	100	36	36	36	36⅜
86	77½	6½	City Ice pf	50	85	85	85	84¾
4⅜	3¾	..	City Stores	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
25	19¼	3½	City Stor A	20	21	21	21	..
10¼	9½	..	Col Bea Oil	100	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
170	142½	7	Coca Cola	100	162⅜	162⅜	162⅜	161
49⅞	47	2½	Col Palm	300	49½	48½	49½	..
17⅜	9	..	Collins & A	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
32¼	21⅞	1	Colo F&I	800	24¾	23⅞	24	25¼
45	33¼	2t	Colum Gas	4500	41⅞	41½	41⅝	41
108½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	100	107½	107½	107½	..
111⅜	73¼	6	Col Carbon	1000	98	95¾	98	95¼
16⅝	7¾	3t	Col Graph	7500	16½	15⅝	15¾	16¼
23¼	18⅛	2	Com Cred	400	22¼	21⅞	22¼	22
35⅞	34	3	Com Cred A	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	34½
24½	21½	2	Com Cr pf B	2000	22⅞	23⅞	23¾	..
21¼	15⅜	1	Com Sol	6500	19½	19¼	19¼	19
12	8	.60	Comwlth Sc	8500	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11⅛
99⅞	91½	6	Comwlth So 6pf	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99½
11⅜	6⅞	..	Congoleum	400	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	9⅝
15	9¼	..	Con Film	100	10	10	10	9⅝
18⅞	15¾	2	Con Film pf	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
107⅜	82½	4	Con Gas	10000	106	104	105½	103⅞
104¼	101½	5	Con Gas pf	200	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	104⅜
42½	34¼	6	Con Ry C pf	100	37½	37½	37⅞	37½
8½	5	..	Container A	200	5½	5	5	..
3	2	..	Container B	400	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
30	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	400	25½	25	25¼	24½
27½	21¼	..	Cont Bak B	100	25	25	24	25
77½	67¼	8	Cont Bak pf	300	75½	75¼	75½	75
59⅞	47	2½	Cont Can	1500	57	56⅝	57	56⅞
51⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	1800	48½	48	48½	48
4½	2⅞	..	Cont Motors	500	4⅛	4	4	4
11	6¾	..	Cont Oil	800	9⅛	9½	9⅞	9¼
12	8½	..	Cont Shares	200	9½	9½	9½	9½
86⅜	76½	3t	Corn Prod	400	82⅞	82⅜	82⅜	82½
18	13¼	..	Coty	100	15	15	15	14¾
34½	27	2t	Cream of Wh	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33
63	55	5t	Crucible	400	58	57	58	57
106	103	7	Crucible pf	20	105	104¾	105	104¾
5⅞	4	..	Cuba Co	100	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
47½	41	4	Cudahy	800	47¾	47	47	47½
100	89⅞	6	Curtis Pub	100	91½	91½	91½	..
118⅝	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	118	118	118	..
5⅞	3⅝	..	Curtis Wr	1200	5	4⅞	5	5
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	200	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6½

—D—

195	175	8	Det Edison	200	188	188	188	..
23	14¼	..	Diamond M	1400	22	21⅜	21½	21½
102⅞	83¼	4t	Dupont	3500	99	97¼	99	96½
104⅝	102	5	Duquesne pf	100	105	105	105	..

—E—

185¾	143⅜	5t	East Kodak	1800	167	164	166½	164
21⅛	13¾	1	Eaton Axle	1400	20½	19⅝	20½	19⅝
69	35½	..	Eitingon pf	100	65	65	65	..
74⅜	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	7000	71¼	68⅞	71¼	68⅝
110	100¼	7	El Auto L pf	100	109	109	109	..
60¾	38¼	1	Elec P&Li	11000	57	56	56⅞	55⅝
107⅝	100	7	Elec P&L pf	100	106½	106½	106½	107
65⅜	50⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	63¼	63¼	63¼	62½
49	38	1½	Eng P S	400	48	47½	47½	47
39¾	28	2½	Equit Bldg	100	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	31
39¾	28	..	Erie	100	31	31	31	30
45½	39	4	Erie 1 pf	400	43½	42⅞	42⅞	43
8⅝	4¼	1	Evans Auto L	200	7	7	7	7⅜

—F—

109⅞	103	7	Fairb M pf	20	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
91½	87	6	Fed L&T pf	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	26¾	26½	26¾	26½
56¼	46¼	2.60	Fidelity Ins	100	53½	53½	53½	53½
55	41	2½	First Nat St	200	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52¾
⅞	½	..	Fisk Rubber	300	⅞	¾	¾	¾
3	2	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
35½	29	2	Flintheim S	300	28	28¼	28	..
64½	41½	2	Foster & Wh	700	58⅜	57½	58¼	57
32½	22¼	..	Fourth Nat In	500	28⅞	28½	28⅞	28½
17½	4⅞	..	Foundation	200	15	15	15	14½
38⅝	25⅜	4	Fox A	7500	32½	31½	32¼	31⅝
42	28¼	4	Freeport Tx	400	37	36⅞	37	36½
65	65	6t	Fuller 2pf	30	65	65	65	65

—G—

2	⅞	..	Gardner M	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
7¼	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	6½	6½	6½	..
73½	57⅜	4	Gen Am Tk	100	68½	68½	68½	68
45⅝	21¼	3	Gen Asphalt	200	36⅜	36½	36½	36
110	96	6	Gen Bak pf	10	114	114	114	..
13	7	..	Gen Cable	100	9½	9½	9½	..
25	15½	..	Gen Cable A	100	18⅛	18⅛	18½	19
54⅜	41⅜	1.60	Gen Elec	5800	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞	50¼
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	12	12	12	12
55	47¾	3	Gen Foods	1200	53	52¾	53	52⅞
73	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	72	72	72	71¾
9	5½	.30	Gen G&E A	1200	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅝
92	75	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	92	92	92	..
48¾	44	3	Gen Mills	100	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46
99	96	6	Gen Mills pf	200	98¾	98¾	99¼	..
45⅜	35¼	3t	Gen Motors	14400	44¼	43⅝	44	43¼
23	14⅜	8a	Gen Pub Svc	100	20½	20½	20½	20
30¾	19	2½	Gen Pr Ink	20	30½	29¼	29¼	30
14½	6¼	..	Gen Theater	2900	12	11	12	11¼
9½	5¼	..	Gen Realty	800	8¾	8½	8¼	8
57⅜	40	4t	Gen Refrac	500	51	49	49	48⅝
34⅞	21⅜	..	Gillette	2800	33¾	32½	32⅝	32
7⅞	4½	..	Gimbel Br	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
39⅝	31½	2½	Gold Dust	2100	38½	37¾	38½	38
52¾	38⅜	5	Goodyear	900	48¼	47¾	47¾	47½
91	85¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	88	89	89	..
57	52	..	Gotham ww	10	57	57	57	..
6⅜	4¼	..	Gould Cp A	100	4⅜	4¾	4¾	4⅜
5½	3½	..	Graham-P	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
22⅝	15½	2	Granby	300	20⅜	20	20¼	19⅝
34⅞	19½	1t	Grand Silver	400	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	21½
17⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	300	16	15¾	16	15⅞
29¾	20	3	Granite City	200	27	27	27	27
34⅝	25¾	1.20	Grant (WT)	200	34½	34	34¼	34
22	19½	3t	Grt Nor Ore	100	21	21	21	21¼
6¾	2⅞	..	Grigsby Gru	700	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅝

—H—

9⅜	6⅞	..	Hahn Dpt St	700	7¾	7½	7¾	8
44¼	39	2t	Harbison	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	..
8	3½	..	Hayes Body	500	7	6½	6½	6⅞
97⅜	87	5	Hershey Ch	100	96	96	96	95
101	93	4t	Hershey pf	100	99¼	99½	99½	99¼
15⅜	8⅝	..	Hollander	300	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
8⅜	4¼	..	Houdaille B	700	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
68½	35½	10t	Houston Oil	2100	53½	51	53½	51
14½	8¾	..	Houston Oil	800	11¾	11½	11½	11⅜
63½	59	4	Household F pf	100	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅜
29½	21	4t	Howe Sound	500	28¾	28½	28¾	..
26	18⅜	3	Hudson Mot	300	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21½
13½	7⅞	..	Hupp Motors	800	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛

—I—

80	60⅛	1	Ill Central	100	75	75	75	75

63	38⅝	5

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Further Improvement in United States and Europe Evident

Favorable influences continue to dominate the business situation in the United States. Further gains are evident in a number of lines. The only cause for dissatisfaction now seems to be the slowness with which the recovery is progressing.

The steel industry this week has taken another step in its week-by-week gain. Buying of sheets for automobile bodies has been steady, and pipe has been in good demand. Some price advances also have been made, reflecting a tendency on the part of producers to pull steel prices out of a rut of too narrow profit margins.

Non-ferrous metals have made a poorer showing. Copper prices have been reduced, and lead is selling lower than a week ago.

Conditions in the automobile trade are encouraging. February output was the highest for any month since last August. Sales of motorcars also are showing an upward trend.

The first definite gain in more than two years was revealed in reports on residential building this week. The reports, covering February, showed a gain of 4.3 per cent over the like month last year.

Bank Clearings Lower

The volume of business transactions in the week up to March 12, as reflected in bank clearings, was lower than in the previous week when the total was swelled by first-of-the-month payments. Latest reports place bank clearings at $8,496,547,000, compared with $10,618,167,000 for the previous week.

Carloadings fail to show gains in the distribution of merchandise through primary channels. The total for the latest available week was lower than in the previous week and less than the corresponding period of 1930.

Bond financing this week increased sharply. A total of $269,103,000, the heaviest in more than a year, compares with $158,915,000 last week. The heavy bond financing of the recent past is regarded as among the constructive features of the current situation. The flotation of large loans will enable companies to go ahead with construction of new plants and other improvement of property, and these activities are expected to result in a definite improvement in employment conditions.

European Trade Conditions

For more than a month, now, reports from Europe have shown continued improvement in business conditions. The gain is looked upon as partly seasonal and as partly fundamental. The commodity price trend has made further upward progress, and the list of commodities commanding higher prices is increasing. Improved political conditions are playing an important part in business affairs.

In Great Britain the cotton, wool, rayon, iron and steel trades have shown gains.

German business sentiment has improved. Trade expansions is expected in the spring, though some opinion holds that it will be confined to seasonal proportions. The money market is somewhat easier.

French industry is finding it increasingly difficult to borrow money, and contraction of credits is said to be embarrasing even some of the leading firms. Those selling machinery, apparel, textiles and automobiles are particularly affected by the monetary stringency.

Leading Stock Markets

Stock prices at New York have moved over an uneven course this week, displaying a tendency to be reactionary. Unfavorable dividend and earnings news has been in part responsible for the increased willingness of holders to sell their securities. It also has been felt that profit-taking might be advisable after the recent advance. Brokers' loans increased $29,000,000 over the previous week.

At London also, the stock market was irregular throughout most of the week. British Governments were a feature of firmness, but the market as a whole continued rather quiet. Strength in sterling exchange on Paris was a favorable feature, though, by the end of the week this influence was absent, with exchange showing a slight setback and Government funds somewhat easier.

Trading on the Paris Bourse began the week quietly. A hesitant attitude on the part of prospective buyers was attributed to speeches by politicians warning against budgetary increases. The quietness continued throughout most of the week, punctuated by selling at midweek, due to bank closings. Improvement set in before the end of the period, however, with buying stimulated by political developments, which were construed as favorable to stock exchange business.

Price trends on the Berlin Boerse were irregular. The market opened the week higher, but selling appeared Tuesday. Wednesday's session was brisk, with buying encouraged by favorable reports on the journey of German industrialists to Russia. Trading quieted down later, however, and prices were again inclined to sag, though no distinct bearishness was in evidence.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED

Borax Consolidated, Ltd., important British Chemical Company, has acquired a substantial interest in the newly formed United States Potash Company, through the Pacific Coast Borax Company, leading borax producer in California and a subsidiary of Borax Consolidated, Ltd. The size of the British holdings in United States Potash Company was not disclosed.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, March 14 (AP)—Money today was 1¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅛ per cent; three months, 2⅝ per cent.

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New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	86⅛	86
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	79	78
Amer Foreign Power 5s	83⅜	83⅛
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	94¼	94⅛
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	38⅜	36½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102⅛	102⅛
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	132½	132¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107	107
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109⅜	109⅛
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	105⅝	105½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102	102
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	106	106
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	80¼	80⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	74	73¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	90⅞	90⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	98¾	98⅝
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	86¼	86
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	103⅜	103
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	110⅛	110
Belding Hem 6s '36	86½	86½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	101½	101⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101¼	100⅞
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	102¼	102⅛
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99¼	99⅛
Calif Petroleum cv 5s '39	96⅞	96⅜
Calif Petroleum 5½s '38	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅛	100
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	100⅛	100
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106	106
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	87¾	87¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	104⅝	104⅛
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	113	113
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	36	36
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100¼	100
Ches & O 4½s B	100⅛	100⅛
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	45½	45½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	68	67⅞
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	26⅛	26
Chicago Railway 5s	73½	73½
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	87	87
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	95
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106⅝	106⅛
Container Corp 5s ct '43	49	49
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	71	71
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	44	42⅞
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	66½	66⅛
Cuba RR 6s '36	70⅜	70⅜
Buba RR rfg 7½s '36	78¾	78¾
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97	96¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105½	105½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96⅜	96⅜
Detroit Ed 4½s ser wi	102¼	102¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91	90½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104	104
Erie RR gen 4s '96	89¼	89
Erie RR fen lien	73½	73½
Erie RR gen '75s	74⅝	74⅝
Fla East Coast 5s '74	22½	22½
Goodrich 6s '45	68¼	67¾
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99¼	99¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90½	90
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107½	107½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	26¾	26¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	77½	77½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Ben Tel rfg 5s '56	106	106
Ill Central 4½s '66	95	94¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102½	102½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	60½	60½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	96¼	96¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	92¾	92½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	72⅛	72⅛
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	71½	71½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99¼	99¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	93¾	93¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	87½	87½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	81⅜	81⅜
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	96¼	96¼
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	95½	95½
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	102	102
L'Autaro 6s '54	67½	66½
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	105¼	105¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	105½	105⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98½	98½
Louis Arkansas 5s	63	63
McKisson & Robbins 5½s	79¾	79¾
Metro Water 5½s	68⅛	68⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	102¾	102¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90¾	90⅝
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	68¼	67
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	95½	95½
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	93⅜	93⅜
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	93½	93½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101⅞	101⅞
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110¼	110¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	99⅜	99⅜
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	99	99
NYC&HR gen 2½s '97	85	85
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100½	100½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¾	101¾
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	79½	79½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116½	116½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	42¼	42⅛
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	58	58
NY Tel rfrg 6s 41	106¾	106¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	87¼	87¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104½	104
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103¼
Nor Am Ed Co 5s	99	98¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	112⅝	112⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	113½	113½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	95	95
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107¼	107¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	102¼	102
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	86½	86½
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	75	73
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	99¾	99¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	97⅜	96¾
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	101¾	101¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	101½	101½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105½	105¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	109¾
Penn Railroad 4½s '81 wi.s	96⅞	96⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	107½	107½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	80½	80
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	101½	100½
Phila Elec Co 4s	93⅞	93⅞
Phil & Read C&I 6s 49	71	69½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100¾	100¾
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	95¼	95
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 B	95	95
Port Gen Elec 4s '25	89⅝	89¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	67	67
Pure Oil 5½s '47	91	91
Pure Oil 5½s '40	85	85
Purity Bakina 5s '48	96½	96½
Read rfg 4½s A '07	102	102
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96½	96¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	84	84
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	60½	60½
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	100⅛	100
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	95¾	95¾
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	95	95
Rio G & W col 4s '49	83¼	83¼
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	96	95½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	82	82
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	73½	73½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	100¼	100½
St Louis S W 1st 5s '52	82	82
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	97½	97½
San Ant Pub Ser '7s '52	107½	107½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	36	34½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	15¼	15¼
Seabd All Fla 6s B '35	8	8
Shell Pipe 5s '52	88	87⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	77¾	77¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	79½	79½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	17¼	17
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96½	96½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97¼	97¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97¼	97
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105½	105½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅜	103½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	97	97
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	97¾	97¾
Southern Pac 4½s '69 ww	99¼	99¼
Southern Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	96⅝	96⅝
Southern Pacific Or As '47	100⅞	100½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	87¼	87⅛
Southern Ry con 5s '94	110	109⅝
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106⅛	106⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99½
Texas Corp 5s '44	99	98⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	110½	110½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	99	98⅛
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	98½	98½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	30¾	30⅛
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	56	55
Trumbell Steels 6s '40	99	99
Union Oil 5s '45 rcts ww	97	96⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99½	99⅜
Union Pacific 4s '68	94¼	94¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	71½	71
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98⅝	98½
Util Pow & Lt 5½ '47	81	81
Util Pow & Lt 5s '44	103¼	103¼
Vertrientes Sugar 7s '42	28	28
Virginia Iron C&S 5s '49	82	82
Virginia Ry 5s '62	106¾	106¾
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	103	103
Wabash RR 5½s '75	98¾	98½
Wash RR 5s L '80	90	90
Walworth 6s '45	75	75
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	57	57
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	59¾	58
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103½	103½
West Pa Pow 5½s P '53	106¾	106½
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	91½	91½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	95	95
Western Union R E 4½s '50	101¼	101¼
Western Union 5s '51	104	103⅞
Western Union 5s '60	104½	104⅛
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	89¾	89⅜
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	102
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	99¾	99⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	101¼	101

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Mar14	Mar13
3½s '47	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.25
1st 4¼s '47	102.23	102.23	102.23	102.24
1st 4¼s reg	102.18	102.18	102.18	
4th 4¼s '38	103.27	103.26	103.26	103.29
4th 4¼s reg	103.25	103.23	103.24	103.23
US 3⅜s '43	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.18
US 3⅜s '47	101.30	101.16	101.30	102.00
US 3⅜s '56	105.1	105.1	105.1	106.00
US 4¼s '52	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77¼	77⅛
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	83¼	83¼
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	62	62
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	63½	62½
Antioquia 7s B '45	66¼	66
Antwerp 5s '58	100½	100½
Argentine Gov 5s '45	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96½	95¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	95¾	95¾
Arge Inter Gov 6s Feb '61	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	95½	95¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96¼	96
Australia 4½s '56	84½	84½
Australia 5s '55	72¾	71¾
Australia 5s '57	71½	71½
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '37	97	96¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106¼	106¼
Austria Hydro 6½s	87	87
Bavaria (State) 6½s '48	87½	87½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	103½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110¾	110⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114	114
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110¼	110¼
Bergen 5s '60 rcts	96⅛	96⅛
Berlin (City) 6s '58	80⅜	80⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	82⅜	82½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	83¼	83¼
Berlin Elec 6s '55	77½	77
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	32¼	32
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	34¼	33⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	40½	40½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Brasil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	69	69
Brasil 6½s '26-'57	67½	67
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	67	67
Bremen 7s '35	98½	98½
Brisbane 5s '57	65½	65½
Brisbane 5s '58	65	65
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76½	76½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	80½	80
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	74¾	74¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106¾	106¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	83½	82¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	82¾	82¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	84⅝	84
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	85	84
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	84½	84½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	84½	82⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	98	97½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	83¼	83¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	89¼	88½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	72	72
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	74	73½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	74	73⅝
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95⅞	95½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100¼	100¼
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	99⅝	99⅝
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	78¼	78¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	74⅞	74
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	65	64½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110⅛	110⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96	96
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106½	106
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100	100
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	89	89
Dresden 7s '45	94¼	94¼
Duke Price Power 6s '66	103¼	105¼
Dutch El 6s '47	102	102
Dutch El sf 6s '62	101¾	101¾
Fiat 7s '46 war	89	89
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	88	88
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	92½	92¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	117⅝	117⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	124⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	94½	94½
German 7s '49	105¼	105¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	88	87½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	81¼	81¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	81⅜	81⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	92½	92⅛
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	91¾	91⅝
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	99	99
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	82¾	92¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	79⅜	79⅜
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97⅜	97⅜
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96½	96½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95	94⅞
Italy (King) 7s '51	99½	99¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94¾	94¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96¼	96⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¾	105⅜
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	81½	81⅛
Kardstadt 6s '43	74	74
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	92½	92½
Medellin 6½s '54	60⅞	60⅞
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	12¼	12
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89½	89½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	61½	59
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	60	59
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	93¾	93¾
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104⅛	103¾
New South Wales 5s '57	62½	62⅛
New South Wales 5s '58	62½	62½
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅝	100⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103⅜	103⅛
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	105½	105⅜
Norwegian El 5½s '57	99⅜	99¼
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	93	92⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94	94
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100¼	100
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106⅜	106⅜
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103	103
Paullista Ry 7s '42	94	94
Pernambuca (State) 7s '47	63	62¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	36¾	35¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	36	34¾
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	56½	56½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	82	82
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	83½	83½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	80	80
Prussia 6½s '51	85⅞	85½
Prussia 6s '52	81½	81½
Rhine Main 7s '50	96½	96½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	87¾	87½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	87	87
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100½	100¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	86	85½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	76½	76⅜
Rhinelbe 7s '46	92⅝	92¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '52	62¾	62¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	85½	85½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	51	51
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	61	61
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89⅞	89⅝
San Paulo (City) 8s '52	90¾	90¾
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	57	56½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	84¼	84
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92½	92¼
Saxon State 6½s '46	88	88
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107¼	107¼
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	82⅜	82
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92⅞	92⅞
Siemens 6½s '51	100½	100½
Siemens 7s '35	101½	101½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '56	66¾	66¾
Solssons (City) 6s '36	104½	104½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	94⅝	94⅝
Sydney 5½s '55	72	72
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105½	105
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100¼	100¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	94¼	94
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	89¾	89¾
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98¼	98¼
Tyrol 7s '52	103¾	103¾
Tyrol 7½s '55	100	100
Uijgawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101	101
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	81⅝	81⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s B '51	80⅞	80⅞
Unterelbe 6s '53	81¾	80
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	85	85
Vienna 6s '52	88¼	88¼
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	99	98
Warsaw 7s '58	68	68
Westphalia El 6s '53	78½	77¾

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Although we believe stocks are low priced today, prospects for immediate enhancement are not bright.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: After any catastrophe the débris must be removed and the ground cleared before new constructive efforts can be resumed. This is what is taking place in the business world today; a far sounder, if more irksome, process than a hasty building on unsound foundations.

Josephthal & Co., New York: We feel that a better opportunity to make trading or long term commitments should be afforded in the near future.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: For the immediate future profitable trading opportunities should be available in the utilities and certain industrials.

Colwell & Co., Boston: We continue of the opinion that the long range outlook for securities is favorable. Reactions in the main body of stocks, which result from special adverse developments, such as the cut in the New York Central dividend or the drive on Allied Chemical by a well-known bear operator, should be utilized for acquisition of shares of such companies that are likely to be in the van in a recovery in business.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: Nothing has occurred to necessitate altering opinion to the effect that stocks in general are in a buying range, and that a year from now prices will look ridiculously low.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: While we continue to recommend "caution" we believe that many sound stocks are bargains for those who are willing to ignore temporary fluctuations.

Otis & Co., New York: We do not look for anything more than an ordinary technical rally following four days of fairly consistent decline.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: With stocks in strong hands, we see no danger of large-scale liquidation. The next few weeks should furnish better trade reports, and we look for advancing stock prices.

CONS. RAILROADS OF CUBA

Consolidated Railroads of Cuba reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 net of $618,861 after expenses, etc., equivalent to $1.54 a share on 400,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred, compared with $644,581, or $1.61 a share on the preferred, in the like quarter of 1929. Cuba Company owns about 99 per cent of the common. Net for six months was $1,230,440, equal to $3.07 a share on the preferred, compared with $1,300,939, or $3.25 a share, a year before.

NEW YORK SAVINGS RISE

Savings continued to accumulate in New York State savings banks in February at a record pace. Figures released by the Savings Bank Association for the statement of New York showed that the net gain in savings deposits in 143 mutual institutions in February was $40,370,729, or more than twice the gain of $19,985,182 in February, 1930, which up to that time was a record.

GERMAN IRON OUTPUT

BERLIN, March 14—German iron output in February totaled 520,000 tons, against 603,000 in January and 965,000 in February, 1930, there were 53 furnaces in blast at end of February, compared with 61 at end of January.

WHEAT DROPS WHEN SUPPORT IS WITHDRAWN

Foreign Markets Also Lose Ground—Russia and Australia Ship Freely

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 14—The wheat market was in a rut most of the week, being little affected by any of the news developments until late in the week when the support was withdrawn and prices dropped sharply.

Foreign markets early in the week showed a relatively firm tone, but they also were reactionary in the late trade, with free shipments from Russia and Australia checking the demand. Late cables from the other side said the demand was not broad enough to maintain the advances.

There were some reports from Europe which indicated stocks of wheat were now smaller and that Europe would have to buy freely from this time on until the new crop. However, with the huge surplus stocks in exporting countries, it is expected to be a buyers' market, as the competition to sell wheat is strenuous.

The United States Farm Board is selling some hard winter wheat abroad on a competitive basis with other countries, but the total business from North America has not been heavy, and foreign buyers show no disposition to anticipate their needs to any great extent.

Farm reserve figures were bullish on corn and bearish on wheat, showing 790,000,000 bushels corn as of March 1 compared with 987,000,000 bushels a year ago, and 160,000,000 bushels wheat, or 30,000,000 bushels more than on March 1, 1930. Oats reserves were placed at 464,000,000 bushels compared with 396,000,000 bushels a year ago.

Immediately following this report wheat prices moved up a little, while corn failed to change much either way. Primary receipts of wheat continue heavy, while corn movement is much smaller than a year ago. The statistical position in corn is bullish compared with other years, but this fails to stimulate much general buying and there has not been enough buying force to maintain even small rallies.

The abundance of cheap substitutes continues to out-balance the intrinsically strong features in the corn situation. Terminal markets are finding an extremely poor shipping demand, and sales to Chicago from outside markets have been liberal, reflecting the poor general demand.

The general tendency in the wheat trade is to mark time pending the time when the stabilization operations of the farm board in the futures market will come to an end, probably after the expiration of the May delivery, as it is not believed the board will extend its operations into the new crop futures.

In the meantime mills are carrying on with as little wheat on hand as possible, while flour buyers are following the same policy.

Weather conditions have been more favorable, the snowfall over the winter wheat belt relieving apprehension as to the crop situation. The spring wheat areas still are badly deficient in seasonal moisture. Foreign crop conditions outside of France are satisfactory.

SLIGHTLY IMPROVED TONE IN LONDON'S STOCK MARKETS SEEN

LONDON, March 14—London stock markets closed the week with slightly improved tone, although volume was again small and interrupted by preliminary carryover arrangements. British funds reacted slightly with the easier tendency of sterling Friday.

There was considerable appreciation in Australian and foreign bonds. Commonwealth of Australia 6s at £90 were up 3½, while Peru 6s were up 8½ at £46, and City of Berlin 6s up 3½ at £80.

Home rails were again depressed by continued poor traffic returns and doubts whether operatives will accept proposed wage cuts. Shares declined an average of 2¼ points. Industrials were rather depressed, although liquidation was small. The market was pleased with maintenance of Vickers common dividend of 8 per cent.

Rubbers were quiet, while oils suffered further depreciation, but closed above the worst levels. Among mining issues, Kaffirs were well maintained and some profit-taking early Friday caused only a temporary setback, as fresh support from Johannesburg quickly brought quotations back to former levels. Rhodesian coppers were stronger.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
March	.79⅛	.79½	.78⅜	.79½	.....
May	.71½	.81¾	.81⅛	.81⅝	.....
July	.62⅛	.62¾	.62⅜	.62⅝	.⅛

Corn

March	.61½	.61½	.61¼	.61⅛	.....
May	.63¼	.64	.63½	.64	.⅛

Oats

March	.29¾	.29⅝	.29⅛	.29¾	
May	.32⅛	.32⅛	.31¾	.32	

Lard

March	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.00
May	9.00	9.02	9.00	0.02

PET MILK CO.

Pet Milk Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net including $105,000 dividend

WAY IS SOUGHT TO KEEP LABOR FROM SHIRKING

'Soldiering' Found Prevalent Mostly for Prolonging Employment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, March 14—"Soldiering" on the job among nonunion workers in the United States to prolong employment and prevent rate cuts is widespread and calls for intelligent correctives, according to a first-hand survey sponsored by the Personnel Research Federation and published yesterday.

Trade unions are commonly blamed for deliberate restriction of output by workers, Stanley B. Mathewson, executive director of the survey, declares. The practice is not confined to the unions, he found while rubbing elbows with shrewd "open-shop" machine operatives, who advised him "not to work so fast."

"Underwork and restriction are greater problems than overspeeding and overwork," Mr. Mathewson declares. "The efforts of managers to speed up working people have been offset by the ingenuity of the workers in developing restrictive practices."

Mr. Mathewson and assistants hired out as common laborers, skilled mechanics and odd-job men. They got behind the scenes in 105 large industrial establishments in 47 localities and representing 39 types of industry.

Get Facts at First-Hand

Their findings are given in the form of anonymous interviews with workers, to introduce the book entitled, "Restriction of Output Among Unorganized Workers." Under the head of inferences and conclusions, the explanations of 65 executives are given, with the investigator's observations.

William M. Leiserson, professor of economics, Antioch College, contributes a chapter on the economics of restricted output; Henry S. Dennison, manufacturer, poses the question "What Can Employers Do About It?" and Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, writes a final chapter of conclusions.

The study is said to be the most comprehensive yet published on its subject.

Motives for keeping output to a limit tacitly understood even among unorganized workers were found to be fear of unemployment, personal grievances against management and a mass attempt to control production in a way to assure high wages.

Difficult of Solution

What to do about it? Bring open dealing into the relations of worker and management, Professor Leiserson proposes. Workers are conscious of a need for regulated production to keep the wheels turning throughout the year. They secretly attempt to bring this about.

Management recognizes the need for regulating output. Why should not these parties to industry get together? In open dealing, Professor Leiserson believes, confidence will be set up so that workers will cease such practices as hiding finished work under their benches to conceal their actual producing capacity.

As executive head of a large manufacturing concern, Mr. Dennison favors the setting up of a "methods laboratory" to determine what amount of work is normal. At present, he says, "time study" men cannot get accurate results, because workers deliberately work slowly while under observation.

Dr. Morgan sees the problem as one calling for coöperation and unselfishness.

"Above everything else the investigation seems to prove that a sound economic structure cannot be maintained by the economic policy of the free play of selfish interests," he writes. "Under this policy everyone beats everyone else, and finally himself."

'Industrial Revolt' Said Not Yet Ended

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 10 — The "industrial revolution" is not yet ended. A survey made by the Department of Commerce shows that the progress made in industry during the last decade was greater than that of any previous decade, but that its significance appears to be little realized.

In the United States there is invested in industry about $23 worth of machinery per year for each man, woman and child of the population, a total of some $2,500,000,000 annually. In Great Britain, the per capita figure approximates $10, in Germany less than $9, in India, $0.17 and in China, $0.05, according to W. H. Rastall, chief of the industrial machinery division of the department.

In the coal-mining industry in 1928 each man produced 19 per cent more coal than in 1919. In 1918 coal was beginning to be loaded under ground mechanically; by 1925 about 6,250,000 tons were so loaded, by 1929 the amount was increased to 37,862,000 tons. These are only examples in one industry.

The social side of industrial expansion operates in two ways, it is pointed out. It tends to raise the standard of living and it makes available commodities not previously obtainable. "The importance of the machine is coming to be recognized in foreign countries, sometimes definitely, sometimes more or less vaguely," Mr. Rastall declares. "In countless ways this expanding industrial development is making it possible for humanity not only to live on a better material level, but to enjoy better sanitation, better education and all else that this implies."

Altogether, the world absorbs about $5,500,000,000 worth of industrial machinery annually, the department estimates. The United States produces 57 per cent of this total and Great Britain and Germany each about 13 per cent. About $1,000,000,000 worth of machinery enters international trade each year. The United States furnishes about 35 per cent of the total, its exports averaging about $850,000 a working day in 1929. Metal-working machinery exports ranked first in value, construction and conveying machinery second and oil well and refining machinery third.

AIRCRAFT CONCERN BANKRUPT

KANSAS CITY, March 14 (AP)—J. F. Charlesworth today was appointed receiver for the American Eagle Aircraft Corporation following the filing in Federal Court of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy.

Virtuoso

NATHAN MILSTEIN

Music

Boston Symphony Orchestra

A "Leggenda Sinfonica," by Alexander Lang Steinert, dedicated "to the Boston Symphony Orchestra on its fiftieth anniversary," was the novel piece set upon the program for the orchestra's eighteenth pair of concerts, in Symphony Hall, Boston, March 13 and 14. It had had a previous performance at the Augusteo, Rome.

Mr. Steinert, as the program informed us, is "at home in Paris, France." This information had already been conveyed by the composer's symphonic poem, "Southern Night," introduced by the Boston orchestra four seasons ago; and it was corroborated by the new score, which shows him still under the spell of Debussy and Ravel. An honorable tradition, which Mr. Steinert is carrying on with credit.

"Leggenda Sinfonica" is a title which seems to indicate a "program." As to this, the composer says only that the coda (which follows a dramatic pause) "suggests the narrator who has come to the close of a legendary tale." Probably the music would hold more appeal if the composer had confided to us the nature of this legendary tale. But he speaks merely of three themes, which pass through various phases of development and variation. The listener may detect the themes, and he may follow their treatment, with a certain sense of familiarity. As music, without the aid of literary associations, this score may find some difficulty in justifying itself. We may hope that the composer's next work will display greater originality.

Dr. Koussevitzky had opened the program with a performance of a Haydn Symphony in D major (B. & H. No. 10) which had not been heard in Boston for nearly 30 years. It is the fifth of a series written for the Concert de la Loge Olympique of Paris. For some reason Dr. Koussevitzky, who of late has been employing a much reduced orchestra for Mozart, used for Haydn nearly his full complement of strings. We have a feeling that the symphony would have left a better impression if it had been uttered in a smaller voice.

The opening Adagio leads into an Allegro of normal form and rather workaday content. The slow movement, labeled "Capriccio," permits the composer some odd tricks of fancy, with violin figures scampering over Largo measures from the rest of the orchestra. It was here that one longed most for a smaller tone, and also for a lighter touch. There was, one felt, an attempt to put too much emotion into the melodies, and too heavy an accent on the chords. The Minuetto, however, had all the Haydnesque jollity, and the Trio, of exceptional charm, was exquisitely played. The last movement, with a conspicuously salient principal theme, was likewise justly set forth.

The soloist was Nathan Milstein, young violinist, who with praiseworthy devotion to artistic ideals had chosen the Brahms Concerto for his first appearance in Boston. Of the virtuoso type, he had a prodigious success. The applause after the first movement was unusually prolonged, and at the close, stamping was mingled with the handclapping. Mr. Milstein has an excellent technique and makes evident his musical feeling. His ardor compensates somewhat for an undeniable lack of breadth in his tone. With greater maturity, doubtless, he will be able to penetrate more deeply into the musical heart of this master-concerto, whose technical demands he already meets dazzlingly.

The Hungarian Dance of Brahms (F major and G minor) closed the program.

L. A. S.

School Individual Work Increasing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 11—American high schools are varying their programs more than ever before in an endeavor to meet the peculiar needs of individual students, the United States office of education finds.

If Mary seems slow to learn she receives special coaching, sometimes in an "opportunity room." If exceptionally above the average, she is enabled to "skip" a grade or a half-grade with special instruction. She may even be placed in an "opportunity room for gifted pupils."

John's failure is investigated and an endeavor to get him on the right track is made in another special class. Assignments may be regulated according to his ability or a more homogeneous grouping may be arranged to get him interested in certain subjects.

A total of 28 different methods by which high schools of the country recognize and adapt their programs to special needs of individual students was reported to the office of education in reply to 23,000 questionnaires sent to American high-school principals in connection with the National Survey of secondary education.

Arrangement of the high school program for the welfare of the individual student is a very new practice in the United States, according to Dr. Roy O. Billett, school administration specialist of the National Survey.

FOREIGN POLICY SPEAKERS SPLIT OVER WAR DEBTS

Unimportant, Broker Says, but Banker Declares for Cancellation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 14—Defense and criticism of the World War debt settlements marked a luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association here today. The question was whether or not these debts hamper world recovery.

W. W. Cumberland, one-time economic adviser of the State Department and now a member of the brokerage house of Wellington & Co., held that debt payments to the United States had been exaggerated and were an unimportant item in the total international account, while Paul M. Mazur, a member of the firm of Lehman Brothers, investment bankers, was strongly for cancellation, characterizing such action as "a barrier to the threat of the Russian avalanche of goods, propaganda and new philosophies."

"Germany's obligations on reparation account, computed on a 5½ per cent basis," Mr. Cumberland said, "total $8,032,000,000. For practical purposes, the United States is a net creditor and Germany is a net debtor. Other countries principally act as transfer intermediaries between Germany and the United States.

"Admitting that reparation burdens were assumed by Germany involuntarily, the consensus of world opinion is that Germany's actions before and during the war justify substantial payments by that country on reparation account even if the doctrine of sole guilt of the war is now largely discredited.

"In arranging for payment of war debts, the United States demonstrated fairness and even generosity to its debtors. If 4½ per cent is accepted as a low rate of interest, the principal was canceled by an average of 40 per cent.

"Mr. Cumberland denied that war debts are hampering American foreign trade. "Reduction or cancellation would not necessarily mean that an equivalent sum would be expended for American products," he said. "Expenditures by the United States for the European war, for which we were not responsible, have amounted to $38,000,000,000. This certainly is an adequate contribution on our part. In general, we have only asked repayment for advances made after the armistice.

"Payments are well within the capacity of the debtor countries. Those who advocate reduction or cancellation wander principally in the realms of politics, sentimentality or imagination. There is no adequate basis in economics for their contentions."

Mr. Mazur held that "cancellation of the debt means reduction of the amount of goods which America must accept as payment."

"It means a reduction of the flood of foreign commodities against which American labor must compete," he said. "It means a reduction of a substantial loss of markets that threaten American labor and capital.

"To Europe, cancellation means peace and the stimulation to trade that can come to nations that live in an atmosphere of commercial activity rather than in one of political strategy and chicanery.

"It means the repatriation of European capital and its use for domestic industrial and commercial development. It means security for the future and the renaissance of business leadership that expresses itself in busy factories and substantial pay rolls."

Postal Structure to Cost $10,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 13—The Post Office Department's $42,000,000 building program in the metropolitan district will include a new post office structure to be erected at a cost of $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 on a site at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, adjacent to the Grand Central Terminal, it became known here today.

The building will be a handsome structure of about five stories, although it will not be of the monumental type of the main Post Office opposite the Pennsylvania Station, according to Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, who flew here from Washington yesterday to negotiate for the purchase of the site. The postal depot at Grand Central is located in a building erected on leased land, he explained.

The purchase of the property is in accordance with his policy of owning sites outright to save on rent, he said, since federal property is not subject to taxation and the Government arranges for its own insurance.

Congress has not yet appropriated money for the new construction, Mr. Brown said, but he will enter contracts contingent on congressional approval. Other projects included in the program are a new post office in Vesey Street, to take the place of the old post office now in the Federal Building opposite City Hall, and a parcel post station on which work has already been started, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues at Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets.

King of Siam's Name Makes Linguists Argue

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—With the monarch's visit impending, the State Department is concerned about the correct pronunciation of the King of Siam's name.

In English it is spelled Prajadhipok. One official said he thought it should be Praw-jaw-he-pok with the accent on the second syllable.

From sources close to the Siamese legation, however, word came that it should be Praw-chat-e-pok, accent on the second syllable.

Anyhow, the King is expected April 28.

PHILLIPS EXETER BENEFICIARY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 14—The will of Col. William Rand, New York, attorney, provided a trust fund of $5000 for the trustees of Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., it became known here on March 12. The fund is to be used for prizes

West Demands More Teeth for Motor Liability Laws

Several States, in Midwest Especially, Emphasize Need for Drastic Action to Curb Reckless Drivers—Massachusetts's Act Opposed

MOTORISTS' RESPONSIBILITY SERIES—No. 6

This is the last of a group of articles describing the efforts of states and nations in North America and Europe through motorists' liability laws to assure compensation to victims of highway mishaps and to encourage safer driving. Experience with compulsory insurance laws and semi-compulsory or financial responsibility laws has been presented. On the Editorial Page of today's Monitor will be found a discussion of conclusions to be drawn from the series.

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Experiments with motorists' financial responsibility laws in several states in this region have indicated that measures having more "teeth" are needed to keep reckless and irresponsible drivers off the public highways. Consequently, many state legislatures are being asked this winter to grapple with the problem.

In many of these states efforts are being focused merely upon enactment of the model financial responsibility law indorsed by the Hoover safety conference, also known as the American Automobile Association bill; but in a number of states some form of compulsory insurance for motorists in line with the Massachusetts plan is being asked.

Iowa's financial responsibility law of 1929 has proved 'very weak" in results, officials report, in that it does not prevent a person from whom a judgment has been obtained for damages caused by an automobile accident from driving some other car. To remedy this, a drivers' license bill is being urged upon the legislators, a large increase in motor fatalities being reported last year.

Wisconsin's automobile code adopted three years ago has a provision that if a judgment for damages against a motorist is not paid or appealed within 60 days his operator's license is revoked. Officials do not feel it has materially changed the safety situation, 1930 showing a continued increase in fatalities.

Half a dozen bills have been prepared to deal with the Wisconsin liability problem. One already introduced would require each owner to pay an annual premium to the state insurance fund, $5 for motorcycles to $25 for a passenger bus, for indemnification of persons involved in accidents. Opponents claim it would cost the State $40,000,000 annually.

Most Bills Somewhat Similar

Another Wisconsin proposal would require each owner to file an insurance policy, or affidavit that he has procured such a policy, or a personal bond of not less than $2000, to provide for payment in case of accident arising from negligence. The A. A. A. safety responsibility bill also is to be introduced in Wisconsin.

North Dakota's drunken and reckless driving bond act of two years ago, requiring convicted persons to post a $2000 bond before being permitted to drive again, has "slightly reduced accidents," officials state, although the State as a whole showed a large increase of fatalities last year. A bill to require drivers' licenses was defeated in the State Senate Feb. 21, and no attempt has been made this year to pass the Massachusetts liability plan, which failed two years ago.

Among other states considering financial responsibility laws are Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, Arkansas, Tennessee, Indiana, Colorado and Missouri. Such a bill recently was defeated in the Kansas House.

The Chicago Motor Club is backing the Illinois bill, contending it is the best plan to curb reckless and irresponsible drivers, and protecting injured persons without penalizing careful drivers. The Illinois bill differs from the Hoover conference bill, chiefly in suspending the license only until proof has been given of financial responsibility in case of future accidents; it does not require suspension until payment of the judgment, since, it is stated, constitutionality of that provision is being tested before the Supreme Court of California.

Oppose Massachusetts Act

A compulsory insurance bill, said to be somewhat similar to the Massachusetts law, also is in the Illinois Legislature. It would require all persons registering a car to show evidence of public liability insurance of $5000 and $10,000 in case of personal injury or fatality, and $1000 to cover property damage. The Chicago Motor Club opposes it on the ground that the Massachusetts plan has not proved generally satisfactory.

A model of the Massachusetts compulsory insurance law is in the Colorado General Assembly, but is not backed by automobile clubs. Nebraska has a bill to require motor vehicle operators to carry liability insurance of $10,000 to cover personal damage and $1000 property damage, and another to suspend the registration and driver's license for non-payment of a judgment for damages.

Michigan's lawmakers are being asked to consider a bill to require drivers to carry $10,000 liability insurance. In Indiana, a bill seeks to revoke the automobile and drivers' licenses of persons not carrying liability insurance, upon conviction for violation of the motor vehicle laws, in the amount of $5000 to $10,000 for personal injury or fatality and $1000 for property damage.

Ohio also has a bill to require drivers of school buses and other passenger motor vehicles to carry liability and other forms of accident insurance. An Arkansas bill would require operators of commercial vehicles to file a surety bond and provide indemnity up to $5000, with revocation of license for third offense. A pending drivers' license bill would hold all Arkansas operators responsible for paying for all damage due to negligence.

Minnesota's legislative proposal requires compulsory liability and property damage insurance of motorists guilty of gross misdemeanor or felony resulting from operation of a motor vehicle, or for failure to satisfy a judgment in case of accident, such liability to be in the amount of $5000 to $10,000 for personal injury or fatality and $1000 for property damage.

A bill being prepared for the Tennessee Legislature would require a driver to pay total amount of damages, in case of judgment being rendered, before being permitted to drive again.

School Editors Applaud 'Free Press' Proposal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 13—Nearly 2000 youngsters with ideas—all of them interested in giving them to the public—are assembled in the Journalism Building of Columbia University today to attend the seventh and largest annual meeting of the Columbia scholastic press association. They come from almost every state and it is evident from the numbers and the subjects to be discussed that school journalism is on the ascendant.

The rapid development in scholastic journalism has done more for development of higher journalistic standards and a taste for "newspaper literature" than any other single force, according to Belmont Farley, assistant director of the division of publications of the National Education Association, who addressed the young editors yesterday.

The convention was opened in the McMillin Academic Theater, Broadway and 116th Street, by a formal welcome from Joseph M. Murphy, assistant to the director of university extension, Columbia University, and followed by a less formal address by William E. Haskell, assistant to the president of the New York Herald Tribune.

Freedom of the press—even the school press—was the theme of Mr. Haskell's talk. When he declared that school papers should have the right to operate without faculty control, he was applauded vigorously.

"Idealism and the willingness to pioneer should be the characteristics of every successful newspaper, whether metropolitan or academic," Mr. Haskell asserted. "That does not mean that the editors of school papers should not seek the guidance of experience they can find among members of the faculty, who are their best friends, but it does mean that they should be allowed to print what their own best judgment dictates, whether it agrees with faculty ideas or not."

Following Mr. Haskell's address, the group separated into sectional meetings in the Journalism Building. Representatives of the metropolitan press addressed the delegates upon various subjects. About 800 publications were entered in a prize contest and will be classified into four groups for senior high schools and one for every other type of school.

Value of Radio Urged by Educator

The radio was propounded as an educational factor in the classroom at the closing session of the New England Association of English Teachers' two-day conference, at the Commander Hotel, yesterday. Prof. Frederick C. Packard of Harvard University explained the advantages of radio broadcasts in bringing observations of timely interest to the children.

An illustration of how mechanical appliances such as stereopticons, graphophones, films and radios can be used to advantage in teaching English was proffered by John A. Haessler, director of the University Film Foundation. They were characterized as "stimulants of the higher types of intellectual curiosity."

Prof. Irving Richards of Harvard warned against the excess use of mechanical equipment while favoring their utility as supplementary to traditional methods of teaching. The meetings will be continued next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

General Classified

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AGENTS WANTED

FOLMIT, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 17 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LOS ANGELES downtown hotel, 200 rooms, established business 13 years; excellent physical condition; $60,000 cash handles balance terms. Address Box S-27, Suite 1103, 626 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TWO LARGE MAGNIFICENT OIL PAINTINGS (Italian School) from private property. Bühlstrasse 38, Berne, Switzerland.

London Rail Plan Unites Services

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, March 14—Far-reaching changes in the entire passenger transport services of London are provided for in a government measure before Parliament, the text of which was issued yesterday.

The measure sets up a public transport board consisting of five persons which is to take over and manage all tramway and buses and tube and other railways operating within a radius of 25 miles of Charing Cross and coördinate them with the suburban services of the main railways. The board may also run steamboat passenger services upon the Thames.

Compensation will be paid to deserving workers whose services are dispensed with in consequence of the new arrangement.

The board will issue its own stock in exchange for privately owned shares of existing companies after value has been settled by arbitration. Fifty-eight transport concerns, with a capital totaling £130,000,000, are to be absorbed.

Fares charged by the board will be subject to revision by the existing railway trades tribunal.

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned, previous to extensively organized service of 21 years, is interviewing executives through which preliminaries are classified for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a recreation bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. DICKEY, INC., 130 Downtowne Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders, famous Janalene dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; commission basis; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 35-T, Indianapolis, Ind.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, Brisbane, Australia—Indent agents (agencies). Head office: King House, Queen St., Brisbane. Agents in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

PRINTING

CHURCH PRINTING—By-laws, stationery, notices of meetings, ballots, special church forms neatly printed; all work confidential; send samples and quantity desired for a reasonable price quotation. WINSLOW PRESS, Winchester, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

BEVERLY HILLS—Norman-English two-story, nine-room home; four bedrooms, two dressing rooms, two baths and sleeping porch upstairs, maid's quarters down; swimming pool in private terrace. 630 North Palm Drive. Price $44,000.00.

SUTTER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
Country Estate

Luxuriant grapes, prunes and olives; water in abundance; attractive house and garden; price below the market—no trades.
DONNELL GREELY, 674 PLUMAS STREET
YUBA CITY, CALIFORNIA

THERE is no better State in which to live than North Carolina, and we can sell you land near prosperous town at VERY low figure; write for booklet. PIEDMONT LAND COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Manufacturers, Attention!

Sales manager with wide experience in organizing sales forces, and with large acquaintance among trade in electrical appliance, hardware and similar lines, is available; now on Pacific Coast, but ready to go where needed; can organize Pacific Coast sales force in short order. D. M. KALBFELL, 743 So. Gramercy Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS PRO JUVENTUTE 1913-1930 in sets and singles, mint and used; trial packets for $1.00 or 4/3, bills or p. o. JOH. R. FLOERZI, Marktgasse 66, Berne, Switzerland.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 823 So. Rampart, Wilshire District — Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished; steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; $ 4 and H cars.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified

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BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
139 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Regent 1800

CHIMNEY CLEANERS

Interstate Chimney Smiths
Est. 1911

Chimneys cleaned, repaired and rebuilt. Poor and defective drafts a specialty. Slate, tin and gravel roof repairing. 1495 North Shore Road, Revere, Mass. Tel. 3109. We give you one-day service.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

LADY—Farm preferred, N. Y., Conn., Rhode Island; reasonable. Write Box S-14, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

DOGS FOR SALE

RUSSIAN WOLFHOUNDS
Handsome, healthy pedigreed puppies; prices reasonable. C. M. FORTER, Shrewsbury, Mass. Tel. 555.

SEALYHAM terriers, 3 months; sire, Bosun-dam, daughter champion Pingrade Scotia Spell. T. T. WILLIAMS, 1573 Peachtree Rd., Atlanta, Ga.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 306 Lexington Ave. (52nd St.). New York. Regent 2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infant's nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. Cathedral 8-3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
103 W. 40th St., New York City. PEnna. 6389.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PHILADELPHIA — 40-gallon Rotsone Gas Water Heater; suitable for a large family; practically new. Phone Rittenhouse 9163.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE—Man to do inside and outside work; wife second work and help with two little girls. G-94, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SECOND maid to help with two little girls; references required; please state age and religion. G-95, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Young girl (New York resident) as companion; can be free most of day; please give telephone, reference. Write Box S-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—For general housework, girl preferred between 25 and 30 with knowledge of general cooking and ability to handle children; $10 per week. Centre Newton 2507 (Mass.).

WOMAN CANVASSER—Between age 25 and 40; call homes on food; big company doing business al over U. S.; steady work, not campaign; salary; must give phone number and address. Write Box S-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 76-2.

Tenacre Inc.

Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortably and well furnished, all lights and air; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 35c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

BOSTON—Lady wishes to rent furnished room, unexpectedly vacated in her apartment in Hotel Westminster; rent reasonable. Apply Suite 546.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms in small apartments from $4-$10 near the Christian Science church. Apply C. EVERETT, 8 Norway. Tel. Com. 0483.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suite 4—Large, comfortable, well furnished room, for business woman. MRS. CRANESHAW, Kenmore 9494.

BOSTON, 53 Norway Street.
Suite 2—Nice room, front, private family, $4.50. Telephone Commonwealth 1389.

BOSTON—Fenway Business Women's Club, 1130 Boylston St.; renovated; few vacancies; permanent or transient guests; kitchens, laundries. Kenmore 1993.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suites 5 and 6—Comfortable, bright, sunny rooms for permanent and transient guests. Tel. Com. 7065.

Boston, River Side of Beacon St.—Sunny single and double, furnished or unfurnished rooms; rates reasonable; breakfasts optional. Com. 8863.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Attractively furnished, light, airy room, near bath, home privileges; board if desired; lady only. 22 Allendale Rd. Tel. 5-3009.

NEW YORK CITY, 330 West End Ave. (106th St.), Apt. 7 North East—Beautiful, sunny, modern front suite; piano, housekeeping, clean, restful; excellent location; real home; reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY—Quiet, restful home, half block church and Central Park; 2 baths, running water, elevator, $7-$14; Christian Scientists preferred. Riverside 9-6328 by appointment.

N. Y. C., 46 W. 94th St.—Attractive large room, running water, southern exposure, quiet, near Church, every convenience, $15. BRONSON.

N. Y. C., 518 West 111th St., Apt. 3A—Quiet, comfortable room; select apartment; subway, bus. $7.50.

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS

IN EXCLUSIVE, BETTER GRADE BUILDINGS

The REGENT
1401 Beacon St., Brookline
2 to 4 rooms (furnished or unfurnished) to meet your particular needs. Kitchenette and dinette.
Tel. BEAcon 1080
REGent 1276

The WARWICK Apartments
1450 Beacon St., Brookline
2, 3 and 4-room furnished and unfurnished suites. Bright, airy and attractive.
Telephone REGent 4811-W

PELHAM HALL
The Real Apartment Home
Coolidge Corner, Brookline
One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished.
Telephone BEAcon 2430

The Myles Standish
BAY STATE ROAD
at BEACON STREET
One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished . . . Excellent cuisine, reasonable rentals.
Telephone
COMmonwealth 4500

The ROOSEVELT
Corner Huntington Avenue and Forsyth Street. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED SUITES. One to four rooms. Special rates.
Telephone KENmore 6178

Under the Personal Supervision of ROBERT A. NORDBLOM, Managing Director
"INSPECTION IS CORDIALLY INVITED"

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON—Homey furnished, sublet of 3 rooms, alcove, near Christian Science church. Apply R. C. EVEREST, 8 Norway St. Tel. Com. 0483.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Brattle St., May 1st or earlier—Three rooms with bath and kitchenette. Porter 3719-M.

DESIRABLE
APARTMENTS
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
and MANAGEMENT
15 Minutes from Downtown
Every apartment heated with guaranteed satisfaction. Sunny, airy, modern. Electric refrigeration. Janitor service.
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 FALMOUTH ST.
BOSTON
Ken. 0482

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., apartment, near Christian Science church; 6 rooms, sleeping porch, breakfast nook, fireplace; heated garage; 5 minutes from station. Telephone W. Newton 2915.

N. Y. C., 114 Morningside Drive—4-room coöperative apartment, southwest exposure, fourth floor; neighborhood Columbia University; sacrifice $2500; maintenance $50 monthly. Telephone Cathedral 8-3680.

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 646 (91st)—3 rooms, bath, including kitchen; radio; attractively furnished; one block from subway, buses; ideal location. Phone mornings, Schuyler 5943.

N. Y. C.—Living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath; entire floor private house; beautifully and comfortably furnished. 324 West 101st St.

RIVERWAY MANOR
Exclusive one and two-room suites; furnished or unfurnished; modern in every particular, and ideally located.
210-214 RIVERWAY Phone Reg. 3038

WANTED—Young woman to share an attractive apartment in Brookline. Mass. Asp. 4061.

LEATHER GOODS—REPAIRED

HONEST repairing lengthens the life of a damaged bag or case. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 12 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 4561.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE S. STEVENS, 184 Harvard St., Boston 34, Mass. Tel. Talbot 5400.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institute
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Furnished summer cottage, Marshfield, Mass., Ferry Hill section of Humarock Beach—6 rooms, bath, gas refrigerator, combination coal and gas range, fireplace, 2-car garage; 12,500 feet of land, trees, rose arbor; exclusive neighborhood; short ride to Christian Science church at Marshfield Hills. Inquire of MRS. M. B. SARGENT, Suite 4, 15 Norway St., Boston. Telephone Kenmore 7759.

FOR SALE—21 miles from South Station, Boston, 3 miles from new Marshfield Christian Science church; very old house, 2½ stories, 9 rooms; 24 acres land; good-sized trout brook; owner selling $14,000. G-92, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PENOBSCOT BAY farms and cottages for sale and rent; attractive prices; ideal locations; tea houses and shore lots. ORRIN J. DICKEY, Belfast, Maine.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—For sale or to let, cheap, modern 10-room house; large lot of land; near cars. Parkway 5199-M.

ROOMS AND BOARD

GOOD HOME GIVEN TO ELDERLY WOMEN—Christian Scientists preferred; highest references can be furnished. Address M. E. D., General Delivery, Upper Montclair, New Jersey.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FIRST-CLASS MECHANIC at repairing objects of art, antiques, cabinet work, building manikins and remounting suits of armor, indoor carpenter and supervisor. Address 23 Ralston St., Yonkers, N. Y.

LITHOGRAPHIC superintendent, age 39, married, temporarily out of employment wants work; practical man in lithographing and printing, but glad to do anything around machinery, automobiles or will drive. M. B. C., 63 Florence Ave., Melrose, Mass. Mel. 1903.

MANAGEMENT OF COUNTRY ESTATE

Somewhere there is a country estate where the owner, residing on the premises either permanently or part of the year only, is in need of a man of broad business experience and accustomed to tactfully directing the work of others, to act as his estate manager and caretaker.

The applicant for such a position is a married man in middle life, enjoying perfect health and vitality and he is temperamentally qualified to take the entire responsibility of looking after the financial and physical care of property as directed by his employer.

This man's record as to character, integrity, resourcefulness and general all-around ability will stand rigid investigation.

Questions will gladly be answered either by mail or at a personal interview and will in no way obligate a prospective employer.

Box G-96, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION desired by young woman as dancing instructor in a summer camp or as hostess in hotel; has had wide and successful experience with individuals and groups; best of references. All types—interpretive and social. Box G-93, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as housekeeper for elderly person alone; references exchanged; wages arranged at personal interview. Box 134, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

POSITION as working-housekeeper by experienced woman, preferably in small family. G-93, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

SOUTH DENNIS, MASS.—Furnished cottage for season, modern conveniences, 4 master bedrooms, 2½ baths, 3 maids' bedrooms with bath, 3 living rooms, dining room, 3 fireplaces, kitchen; 2-car garage; bathing, boating Bass River, private pier. Owner, M. H. FOSTER, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. Brokers protected.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALABAMA

MOBILE

CHEVROLET

It's wise to choose a *Six*
Authorized Dealer
Adams Motor Company
MOBILE, ALA.

The
Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Milk
from
Pure Bred Jerseys Only
Phone Dexter 3108

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS MADE BY McGILL
158 GOVERNMENT ST.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

MOBILE'S TELEGRAPH PAPER
Democrat
8 E. Conception St. Phone Dex. 125

THE MOBILE NATIONAL BANK
55 ST. JOSEPH STREET

MONTGOMERY

Montgomery French
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
SAVE ON CASH AND CARRY
119 SOUTH COURT — PHONE CEDAR 107

NETTLE'S GROCERY CO.
OPERATORS

PIGGLY WIGGLY
HOME OWNED HOME OPERATED

ALEX RICE
Everything Worn by
MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS and INFANTS
Your money's worth or your money back.
COURT SQUARE

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

CLARKE BARNEY
INSURANCE
Since 1914
435 10TH STREET Phone 33-031

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Sarasota—Fort Myers—Bradenton

DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
206 S. BEACH STREET
"Shop with us while in Daytona Beach"
Blue Moon Hosiery Carter's Underwear, Bradley's Bathing Suits and Sweaters, Bon Ton Corsets and McCall's Printed Patterns. A most complete and extensive line of Silks, Piece Goods, Draperies and Bed Linens.

The PRINCE GEORGE COFFEE SHOP
In the Prince George Hotel
NOW OPEN
under the management of
Mr. and Mrs. F. Blount Pope
formerly of the Helen Marie Coffee Shoppe
"FOOD AT ITS BEST"

YOWELL-DREW CO.
"Quality Did It"
Daytona Beach, Orlando

L. H. ROWE & CO.
Diamonds—Fine Jewelry
Cut Glass—Sterling Silver
Most Complete Workshop on the Coast
Reference: ANYBODY
PRINCESS ISSENA SHOP NOW OPEN

WALLACE'S
Art, Gift and Jewelry Store
130 IVY LANE—The Big Store in the Little Street, opposite Casino Burgoyne
A complete line of gifts

FORT LAUDERDALE

With Your Clothes Cleaned and Pressed We Make You Look *"YOUR VERY BEST"*
FRENCH DRY CLEANING COMPANY
420 E. Las Olas Blvd. Phone 2-J

FORT MYERS

FOXWORTHY & COMPANY
Men's Furnishings
and
Ladies' Fine Shoes
1004-1008 FIRST STREET

"Sunshine Market"
FANCY GROCERIES
FRESH
MEATS—FRUITS—VEGETABLES
Phone 767 — 2110 HENDRY ST.

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Sarasota—Fort Myers—Bradenton

FLORIDA

FORT MYERS
(Continued)

1887-1930
R. A. Henderson & Son
The Big Cash Store
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Freel's
DRY CLEANING AND PRESSING
We call for and deliver.
1306 CLEVELAND AVE. Phone 780

DINE AT
The Garden Spot
Excellent Food and Service
COLLIER BLDG.
Cor. First and Jackson Streets

JACKSONVILLE

One of the South's Great Department Stores

Cohen Brothers

Furchgott's
OTHAM GOLD STRIPE
The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.
Exclusively at
FURCHGOTT'S

Domino
SUGAR
WHIDDON'S
"JACKSONVILLE'S LEADING GROCERS"
"There Is One Near You"
48 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
BEST PRICES—SERVICE COUPONS

STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
Jeweler
DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Florsheim Shoes
GOLDEN'S BOOTERY
BY W. FORSYTH ST.
Natural Bridge Arch Shoes

LEVY'S ADAMS at HOGAN
Ultra-smart Apparel for Men and Women Conservatively Priced!

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 — Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
Family Washing

MONARCH
Food Products
AVONDALE GROCERY
3550 ST. JOHNS AVENUE

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

MAE WATSON
The Parker Method

Permanent Waving
Artistic Finger Waving
Rain Water Shampoos
111 S. E. 1st Ave. Phone 31345

GAS and OILS
general auto service
LYAL SERVICE STATION
CORAL WAY AND DOUGLAS ROAD
CORAL GABLES
H. M. VAN HORN, Prop.

GENERAL AUTO REPAIRING

M. BELLEC
820 N. E. 1ST AVENUE

HANNA MADE CANDIES
FRESH EVERY HOUR
PERSONAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS
263 E. Flagler St.—1159 W. Flagler St.

GENUINE
HOME COOKED MEALS
Special Accommodations for Room and Board.
MIRAMAR INN
1776 N. E. 2nd Court — Phone 2-1048
MRS. J. E. McDONALD, SR.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Ship Florida Fruit
to your friends or to your own home.
Michelsen's
fruits are finest tree ripened. Also jellies, marmalades and nuts,—all of highest quality.
Satisfactory delivery guaranteed.
Hamilton Michelsen Groves Co.
In business 19 years.
Miami Office and Packing Plant, 139 South Miami Ave.; Branch Store, Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach

Burdine's
Creators of Sunshine Fashions
MIAMI
2 STORES
MIAMI BEACH
PALM BEACH

Ford
The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
Dade Motor Sales Co.
S. A. RYAN
400 Southwest 2nd Avenue

PHILPITT'S
STEINWAY and other leading PIANOS
PILCHER PIPE ORGANS
Distributed Exclusively in Florida
VICTOR AND MAJESTIC RADIOS
MAJESTIC ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
Miami Philpitt's Orlando W. Palm Beach S. Petersburg

STUDIO OF
RICHARD PLUMER
Incorporated
Decorative Counsel
Contract Work—Upholstery
Drapery
179 N. E. 40 Street Tel. 2 5375

LUNCHEON *DINNER*
Bonita Coffee House
DELICIOUS FOOD
150 S. E. 1st ST. *Miss M. E. Schober*

Chez François
Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre
1005 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach

TRAVEL!
Reservations, Tickets and Information
ANYWHERE — ANY LINE
Mitchell's Tours Inc.
FLORIDA - CUBA
Established 1912
30 S. E. 2ND AVENUE, MIAMI, FLA.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1265 West Flagler Street

12 Distinct Services
28 N. E. Third St. — Phone
Miami, Fla. — 2-5111

The HEFTY PRESS, Inc.
Printers *Stationers*
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 — 45-47 S. W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Gralynn Laundry
Incorporated
800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
Phone 33148

Marinello Beauty Shoppe

Eugene Permanent Waving — Daylight Booth
NORA DAVIS, Prop.
126 S. E. 1ST AVE. Ph. 25957

Walk-Over
Quality shoes for men and women. Dexdale "Silk-Sealed" Hosiery
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
277 EAST FLAGLER STREET

Penton's Service Station
Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils
Michelin Tires and Tubes
Elevated Grease Rack
Crank Case Service
Phone 7729 — 3400 N. E. 2ND AVE.

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

The Boulevard Cafeteria
Where fresh vegetables and choice meats are always served.
Located in and under supervision of
The Boulevard Hotel
Dade Boulevard and Meridian Avenue
Miami Beach, Fla.

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH
(Continued)

Gowns
Sport Clothes
Millinery
Maud Downing
INC. 1638 Michigan Avenue
READY MADE and MADE to ORDER
Alterations and Remodeling

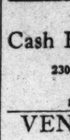
ORLANDO

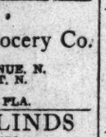
The First National Bank & Trust Company
In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

ORLANDO TIRE CO.
JESSE RICE, Manager
Distributors
GENERAL TIRE
VULCANIZING — ROAD SERVICE
Phone 3189 — 52-54 W. CENTRAL

The Men's Shop
and
San Juan Men's Shop
Featuring Quality—Not Price
ORLANDO, FLA.

Washburn's Cafe
Breakfast — Luncheon
Dinner a La Carte
19 EAST WASHINGTON ST.
Phone 3636





Walk-Over
Quality Shoes for Men and Women
Competent, Courteous Service
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
Beacham Theatre Building
64 North Orange Avenue

Expert Hair Shaping
Marcelling, and French Finger Waving
Help You Look Your Best.
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE Phone 9207

YOWELL-DREW CO.
36 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Avenue
Phone 3176

For SPRING
New Sports and Town Clothes
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of references are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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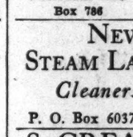

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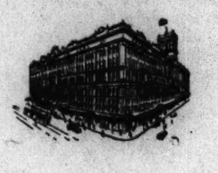

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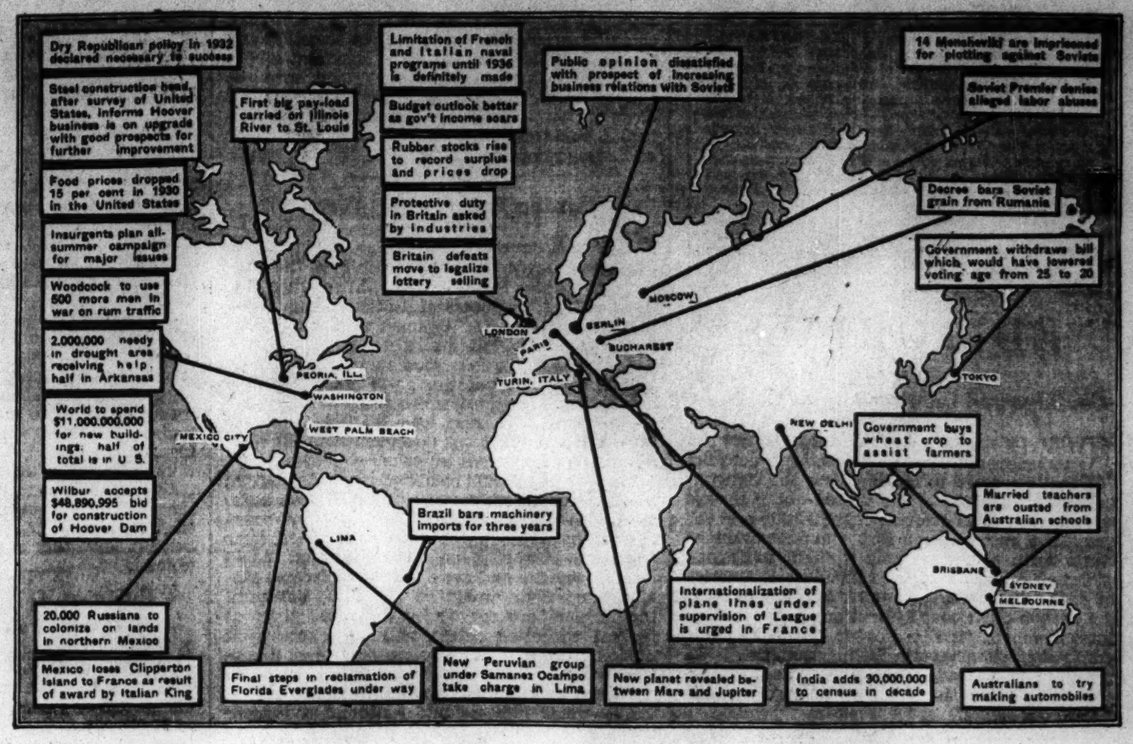
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Dry Republican policy in 1932 declared necessary to success
Steel construction head, after survey of United States, informs Hoover business is on upgrade with good prospects for further improvement
Food prices dropped 15 per cent in 1930 in the United States
Insurgents plan all-summer campaign for major issues
Woodcock to use 500 more men in war on rum traffic
2,000,000 needy in drought area receiving help, half in Arkansas
World to spend $11,000,000,000 for new buildings; half of total is in U. S.
Wilbur accepts $48,890,995 bid for construction of Hoover Dam
20,000 Russians to colonize on lands in northern Mexico
Mexico loses Clipperton Island to France as result of award by Italian King
First big pay-load carried on Illinois River to St. Louis
Final steps in reclamation of Florida Everglades under way
Limitation of French and Italian naval programs until 1936 is definitely made
Budget outlook better as gov't income soars
Rubber stocks rise to record surplus and prices drop
Protective duty in Britain asked by industries
Britain defeats move to legalize lottery selling
Brazil bars machinery imports for three years
New Peruvian group under Samanez Ocampo take charge in Lima
Public opinion dissatisfied with prospect of increasing business relations with Soviet
14 Mensheviki are imprisoned for plotting against Soviets
Soviet Premier denies alleged labor abuses
Decree bars Soviet grain from Rumania
Government withdraws bill which would have lowered voting age from 25 to 20
Government buys wheat crop to assist farmers
Married teachers are ousted from Australian schools
Internationalization of plane lines under supervision of League is urged in France
New planet revealed between Mars and Jupiter
India adds 30,000,000 to census in decade
Australians to try making automobiles
MOSCOW
BERLIN
LONDON
PARIS
BUCHAREST
TURIN, ITALY
WASHINGTON
PEORIA, ILL.
WEST PALM BEACH
MEXICO CITY
LIMA
TOKYO
NEW DELHI
BRISBANE
SYDNEY
MELBOURNE

All Nature

Spiders

STRICTLY speaking, spiders are not insects. True insects have bodies divided into three distinct parts, while those of spiders have but two: the front (cephalothorax) bearing eight jointed legs, the mouth parts and usually eight simple eyes; and the unsegmented abdomen with two or more pairs of spinnerets at the posterior end by which they weave their webs. The silk of insects is spun from the mouth. Ten thousand or more species of spiders have been classified, with some 1300 in the United States. Among the most common are the orb-web or garden spider, funnel-web, trap door, jumping and gossamer.

Clusters of eggs are wound with silk and fastened to the nest or some plant stalk. The young do not undergo several stages of development as do insects, but are hatched in the form of their parents. They hibernate during the winters and do not attain full growth until the third year.

Cobwebs in houses and those that are conspicuous on the ground dewy mornings in summer, are made by gossamer spiders, as are those that cross a path or are blown through the air at certain times when the young go adventuring alone.

It is the garden spider that spins geometric (or orb) webs. Such structures are marvels of symmetry and strength. In constructing them the spider first places the supports, which are of smooth, tough silk; then starting at the center a foundation spiral is spun part-way across the spokes. Sticky threads are then used to make the real snare; after this the heavy spirals are usually cut away and finer, sticky silk used to finish the orb. The weaver may place itself in the center, or out at one corner, to wait for victims.

The material used in spinning the web is a kind of natural gum, that takes the form of fine silk when it is spun. There are about 100 spinning tubes inclosed in each spinneret, from each of which a strand is drawn that is stronger in proportion to its size than a bar of steel. These strands are woven together, forming the finest natural rope known.

A Word a Day

Turbid

Tur'-bid is accented on the first syllable; sound u as in urn, i as in it.

This word was incorporated into our language from the Latin *turbidus*, "disturbed," from *turbare*, "to disturb" —the root being *turba*, "a crowd or confused mass of people," distinguishable also in "disturb," "perturb," etc.

We use "turbid" in the sense of "disordered, confused, disturbed," and also to mean "muddy," that is, roiled, or with the sediment disturbed—as "turbid water."

Example: "The speaker lost his effectiveness with too much turbid vehemence."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Detroit News: On account of the stranding of a circus troupe, a destitute elephant has been left at Fort Smith, Ark. It makes it awkward for the hotel proprietor who has to hold the trunk, pending a settlement.

Arkansas Gazette: The return of prosperity will, in a manner of speaking, upset the apple cart.

A Quotation for Today

IT WON'T help your own crop any to sit on the fence and count your neighbor's weeds.—ANON.

The Mail Bag

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

For over two years I have been reading the Mail Bag and certainly enjoy it, especially the letters from foreign countries, as I have just started a course of exploratory languages in school which consists of a little French, Spanish, Latin and German. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I belong to the Camp Fire Girls and should especially like to correspond with Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts and Girl Reserves. I also belong to the Junior Humane Society.

We have a fox terrier, Pico. He is 10 years old, but certainly doesn't act it. He has discovered how he can cover himself up by crawling under the blanket on the couch. It is a rather uncomfortable position for him if we don't know he's under there.

Our church has Monitor appreciation meetings for both adults and children. Each group meets once a month and we discuss the article we found most interesting, in the copy of the paper we have been assigned. We all get a great deal of pleasure out of these meetings.

I think a correspondence club would be fun, made up of girls from various countries. We could pass our letters on to one another. As I've been trying to say all through this letter, I would certainly enjoy having some pen pals, especially in foreign countries.

Ruth M.

[You can form a correspondence club in connection with your own "pen pals," Ruth—Ed.]

Logansport, Indiana

Dear Editor:

My home is in Logansport, a small city of 18,000 inhabitants. Both the Eel and Wabash Rivers run through here and there are 18 bridges spanning these rivers. I was born in Chicago, Ill., and lived there for 11 years. Logansport is only 150 miles from Chicago so we go up there quite often.

I will be 14 years old this month. I am in 10 B in the Logansport High School, and am taking a commercial course. I am interested in music, swimming, tennis, and in fact all outdoor sports. I love to read and am taking Botany, which I find very interesting. I hope girls from all over the world will write to me. I should like especially to hear from Denmark as my father was born there.

The first articles I read in the Monitor are the Sundial, Snubs, Waddles, and In Lighter Vein. I have visited the Planetarium in Chicago, and can tell of other interesting experiences. Hoping I receive loads of letters,

Doris F.

New Bedford, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

As I have never seen any letters in the Mail Bag from New Bedford, I thought I would write. There is a large dredge from the Great Lakes at the water front which is deepening the harbor. The dredge itself weighs 250 tons. The other day it dug up from the bed of the harbor a rock weighing 50 tons.

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I belong to the Girl Scouts and attend the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New Bedford. I should like to correspond with other girls, especially in Japan, Germany or any other foreign country.

Marion E. T.

Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

Dear Editor:

I wish to tell how grateful I am for the interesting letters I have received as a result of writing to the Mail Bag. Since writing my first letter we have changed our home address. Our new location at Fort Jackson is on the south shore of Sydney Harbor. Not far from our home we can obtain a grand view of the Harbor Bridge, which is nearing completion. I am very interested in the shipping, and since I have seen so many beautiful boats bound for America, England, and other lands I am knowing that one day I shall visit these countries.

I am interested greatly in the Monitor, and at "Huntingtower," the school I attend in Melbourne, Victoria, we have a Monitor Reading Club, and find the articles in the Monitor very useful.

One of my correspondents, Mary Adams of Bellinger, South Carolina, in writing to me has not given me a sufficient address and I would be very happy if you could find a way of telling her that my letters have been returned bearing the notice, "insufficient address," because I am interested in her and her letters and wish to keep up the correspondence.

Phyllis G.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Harriet S. (12), Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Especially from foreign countries. Collecting pictures of other lands.

Nancy B. (12), Burnaby, B. C., Canada.

Isabel S. (13), Billerica, Mass.—Especially from Florida and foreign countries. Studying French.

Dorothy H. (14), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from abroad.

Margaret R. (15), Ft. Thomas, Ky.—Especially from foreign countries.

Marjorie R., Las Vegas, Nev.

Virginia A., Santa Rosa, Calif.—Especially from Alaska.

Elaine T., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in painting and dress designing.

Boys

Donald T. (13), Oberlin, Kan.—Collecting coins and stamps.

John W. (16), Caro, Mich.—Interested in radio, chemistry, reading and music.

Thomas L., Rahway, N. J.—From boys interested in aviation and those living in the western states. (Thank you for the cowboy picture, Thomas.—Ed.)

George W., Glencoe, Ill. Exchange stamps.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

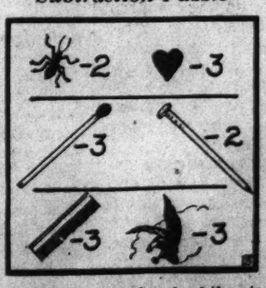
1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A little note giving the name and address of the sender must also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. The lists of names published at the end of the Mail Bag are intended for boy and girl correspondents, respectively.

Subtraction Puzzle



From the name of each of the pictures subtract the number of letters indicated. The answer will be the name of something most young readers of the Monitor enjoy.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Animals Puzzle:
Tapir, hare, deer, lynx, ape, beaver.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Governor Serves

Alexandria, La.

THE two children who passed along the highway one morning recently scented the possibility of high adventure everywhere. Now they loitered in absorbed contemplation of some scene or object which caught their fancy; now they scampered ahead, vying in the effort to first behold that which might lie beyond the turn in the road.

The mother who accompanied them, however, did not share their spirits. Times had been very trying, and in utter discouragement she was conducting her little family back to a town in southern Missouri, where she felt that friends and relatives would aid. Lacking financial means, they had to make the long journey on foot, except as some kind motorists might, from time to time, help them along.

A short distance south of this city they stepped aside to let a large car pass, but it stopped, and its owner offered them a "lift," which they were grateful to accept. Ascertaining their plight and their hopes, he directed his driver to proceed to the railroad station, where he purchased three railroad tickets to their destination. Pressing them into the woman's hands, together with a $10 bill, he wished them a safe and pleasant journey, and with a smile and the lifting of his hat was quickly gone.

"Do you know the name of that man?" asked the astonished woman, when she had found her voice.

"Certainly," responded the ticket agent. "That was Governor Long."

The Governor of the sovereign State of Louisiana had yielded to a sense of duty whose origin was above the Constitution from which he derived his gubernatorial powers.

In Lighter Vein

First Stages

The baby was just learning to walk and usually made several efforts to get on his tiny feet before he was successful. Betty, watching him one day, turned to her mother and said:

"Mummy, baby never ups on the first up, does he?"

A Cur-sory Glance

As Elsie and her mother walked down the street, the child observed a dog gazing hungrily into a butcher's shop where meats were displayed.

"Oh, look, Mother!" she cried. "He's window shopping!" — *Boston Transcript.*

Knew Nothing

"Then you believe in nothing?"

"I believe only in what I know."

"That's what I mean."—*London Opinion.*

The Reproof

Father: "Tsk-tsk, Junior!"

Junior: "What's the matter, Dad?"

Father: "You never saw me act that way at your age."

Odds and Ends

Railroad Aids State

During a period of 75 years the Illinois Central railroad has paid more than $80,000,000 to the State of Illinois, the railroad's charter providing that 7 per cent of its gross operating receipts be paid to the State.

Replacing Dynamite

Hydraulic pressure is being substituted for dynamite in breaking up concrete and rocks in England, thus reducing noise and dust.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Coolidge and the Freedom of the Seas

EVEN Calvin Coolidge, with his genius for terseness and clarity of statement, does not quite succeed in making clear the rightfulness of the attitude of the United States toward the much-debated doctrine of the freedom of the seas. In a recent syndicated communication he starts forth by manifesting a slight indication of irritation that Europeans should ask America to define its attitude "toward any blockade by the League of Nations against one of its recalcitrant members." The tone of Mr. Coolidge's paragraph suggests a certain feeling that this is an impertinent demand, implying "that foreign powers be given the privilege to abrogate and violate our rights."

Is it not rather that the United States is asked not merely by foreign powers, but by a very large number of its own clear-seeing citizens, peacefully to forgo certain of its historic "rights" in order that the great end of world peace may be served? There are many "rights" which in the past nations have asserted and acted upon arrogantly, but which today no one of them would think of setting up as a defense for violent conduct against a neighbor. Just as the progress of civilization among individual men involves the progressive surrender of primitive "rights" for the good of society, so the progress of peace among nations necessitates the abandonment of certain "rights" long maintained.

Two so-called "rights," obviously mutually self-exclusive, have long been part of the political creed of Great Britain and the United States. Great Britain, up to very recent years, has maintained the "right" of supremacy on the high seas. British literature on the subject long described it as a "right," though as a matter of fact it was merely a privilege only maintainable by the continued possession by Great Britain of a navy superior to that of any force likely to be brought against it. Supremacy of the seas is no longer a part of the British code. It can no longer be enforced and has been abandoned.

The United States, for its part, set up the so-called "right" of freedom of the seas, which constituted a claim to the privilege of trading with any nation in time of peace or in war, subject only to the laws of blockade and contraband. This "right," too, is so far from being an inherent right that it can only be maintained by force. During the earlier days of the World War, Great Britain frequently interfered with American commerce with blockaded countries.

Today the great weapon at the command of the League of Nations for the purpose of maintaining peace is the power of the League to set up a blockade of a nation which shall have declared war as an aggressor. The instant and obvious remedy against an aggressor, whether the accused nation be violating the Pact of Paris, to which the United States is a party, or the Covenant of the League of Nations, to which it is not a party, is that civilized nations shall refuse to maintain commercial relations with the malefactor until it shall have abandoned its attack upon the peace of the world.

But as matters now stand, the peace-loving nations of the world have no assurance that, should such an economic blockade be undertaken, the United States would not insist upon its so-called historic "right" to carry on its neutral trade as its commercial interests might dictate. Either such action would utterly nullify the disciplinary methods of the League, and therefore encourage warlike aggression, or else it would involve the United States itself in a war.

So long as this possibility exists the United States cannot be looked upon as doing its whole duty as a nation desirous of giving force and effect to the Pact of Paris.

Oddly enough, Mr. Coolidge, who in his first paragraph seems disinclined to have America give evidence to the world that it would not thus nullify the peaceful coöperation of nations, says in his last sentence: "Having made the treaty outlawing war, we would not look with complacency on another nation proposing to violate it." If that really is to be the attitude of the United States, and beyond doubt it would be, why not announce it in advance?

Oh, for Uniform Street Signs!

NOW that engineers are studying modern highway development and the possibilities of improved road markings, perhaps something will be done to provide a more adequate and uniform system of street marking. In some communities this aspect of the traffic problem has been entirely overlooked, and the street signs remain a relic of buggy-riding days.

A statistician could doubtless compile an astonishing array of figures as to hours wasted and traffic impeded by the stranger in his perplexed efforts to locate any given destination within city or town limits after sundown—or even before. Timely coöperation on the part of those cities and towns where the street-marking system has not been modernized would do much to alleviate the motorist's problem and encourage good will.

In some southern states the names of the streets are painted on the curbings and are clearly visible day or night. In the northern states, where the curbings are often covered with snow or inundated with mud or rain, this method probably would not be so practicable. However, signs of a uniform type—possibly of the approved model now used on state highways, white metal ground with glass crystals forming the letters—placed at a height to come within the radius of the light of an approaching motorcar, could be erected at every street intersection and terminus. If large enough to be legible at a considerable distance, these signs would save the congestion which now results when a driver slows down or stops to make out a name. Such improvements would certainly do much to speed traffic on its way rejoicing.

Putting It Up to the Farmer

THE parting word with which Alexander H. Legge leaves the chairmanship of the Federal Farm Board carries in essence the thought that the future of American agriculture is "up to the farmer." Coupled with intimations from Samuel R. McKelvie, wheat member of the board, who is likewise soon to retire, that the Stabilization Corporation will not continue indefinitely to support wheat prices, Mr. Legge's statement may be read as a warning that the farmer should place less dependence on the ability of federal agencies to "take care of him."

The warning should be unnecessary. Aside from the fact that further appropriations beyond the $500,000,000 already authorized for farm board use will be vigorously opposed, it has been clear from the first that unless the farmers could restrict acreage and avoid surpluses federal stabilization efforts would be defeated. But until the farmers are far better organized than at present concerted action to reduce acreage is unlikely. Unsatisfactory prices may force a curtailment of acreage. A reduction of 4 per cent in American planting is estimated for this year.

This would indicate under normal conditions a crop of 815,000,000 bushels by July 15, as compared with domestic needs of around 600,000,000 bushels. The visible supply as of January 31 was 202,537,000 bushels. If this figure is reduced by July as in the two preceding years, visible stocks will then be about 150,000,000 bushels, almost all of which is expected to be in the farm board's hands.

To this may be added the estimate of 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels on farms, in country mills, elevators and commercial stocks, or a total carryover of 250,000,000 to 275,000,000 bushels. Unless the farmers use a tremendous amount for feed purposes, the prospective stocks to take into next season will total a figure which cannot be regarded as other than enormous.

The farm board has now begun to sell 35,000,000 bushels of wheat in foreign markets. This move has not, of course, helped the price. It must sooner or later liquidate its other holdings. If the props are removed entirely from under the market, the American farmer will have to meet the world price, which is now 15 to 20 cents under quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade. Can he compete in the world markets?

One answer is that he always has. From 1865 to 1916 the average price of wheat as of December 1 never reached a dollar, and it sold at various times in that period under 60 cents a bushel. But can the American farmer, with production costs where they are today, meet that price?

That is the question which the wheat grower faces. It has been made abundantly clear that government efforts at stabilization will not avail to keep up prices in the face of surpluses which must be sold abroad. An export debenture plan or some other form of subsidy might enable the American farmer to compete in the world wheat market, but such aid does not appear imminent.

The alternative is to reduce wheat production to domestic needs. Such an elimination of exports would give the grower the help of the tariff, which usually is largely inoperative because of the necessity of meeting the world price on shipments abroad. While this situation is particularly plain in its relation to wheat, there are several other farm products which either have already reached a similar position or are rapidly approaching it.

With new sources of such products being opened up in many parts of the world, the American farmer must face the question of further lowering production costs or finding other crops which he can raise to better advantage. The only other course is a frank reliance on government subsidy, and that is neither a satisfactory nor a final answer.

How Women Train for Business

WOMEN, far more than men, have invaded the world of business without specific training for their work. Moreover, a man from his earliest boyhood realizes that he is going to earn his living, and whether he knows it or not he gradually picks up information, makes contacts, forms concepts that will be of use to him in his later jobs. Not so with a woman. In spite of the increase in the number of women who now go into business, it is not considered as a career by the average girl even today with any of the definite purpose that guides her brother. She may dally with the thought, but she gives little note to the business world until almost on its threshold.

As a consequence, the successful woman in business today has for the most part arrived at her present work by devious routes, and often by apparently uncoördinated steps. Perhaps, after a few years of home making, she has entered business suddenly, due to unforeseen circumstances. More often than not, she entered as a young person with vague ideas of remaining only a short time, but has grown interested, valuable somewhere along the line, and content to make of it a career. Many capable women holding the better positions today began as clerks or typists, and proved themselves worthy of continuous advancement. Seldom did the woman set out with the definite aim of promotion to certain positions higher up, as have many of the men who now work beside her.

Asked how they account for their success, few women in the business world today can therefore point to any actual training. In fact, most of them will confess to no education at all for their present work and will seek to account for their progress in ways they do not classify as training.

Yet one observer has said recently of such workers as these, that there is practically no such thing as the untrained woman. These women who show themselves capable in the business world have, it is pointed out, made their actual daily living the best kind of education, even to specific vocational training. Alert, resourceful, humble enough to learn at every step, they have continually given themselves priceless courses in each subject the school of human experience offers. Their achievement in a few short years is ample proof that normal, intelligent living in itself can provide the highest kind of training. Nothing can take its place.

However, many women who for years have been doing creditable work feel themselves inferior to younger business women who are college graduates. This need not be. If college is honestly considered only a training camp and not a final polishing-off place, it is indeed of untold help to the business woman. But granted that the woman without a college diploma makes of her daily life a genuine educational experience, she certainly need feel no limitation or lack of training.

This, in fact, is the opinion of most of the men executives approached in a recent vocational survey concerning women in business. When asked if they preferred to employ college graduates they replied that college is not their basis of choice. Instead, they said, they are always after the woman who is in earnest, is practical, alert, professional—some added "womanly in the highest sense"—and they emphasized that, first and last, such a woman must be continually educating herself. This, they say, is the "trained" business woman.

Enlisting for Highway Security

MORE than 35,000,000 registered automobiles, it is estimated, roam the highways of the world. Furthermore, it is predicted that within two or three years there will be as many as 50,000,000 cars in operation, or about one to every thirty-eight persons. These figures, significant as they are of the vast expansion of the motor industry, also accentuate the importance of alert highway safety measures in regions already faced with a mounting toll of automobile fatalities. The Travelers' Insurance Company points out that in the eighteen-month period ending Dec. 31, 1930, there were 50,900 highway fatalities in the United States alone, which was more than the American losses in eighteen months of the World War. In many of these cases the persons to blame were financially irresponsible.

A number of states and nations have undertaken to deal with the situation in various ways, aiming either to prevent accidents or assure compensation, or both. Liability insurance, called third-party-risk insurance in Europe, figures either directly or in the background of virtually all these plans.

England, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Austria in Europe, and Massachusetts in the United States, require every motorcar owner to carry such insurance or otherwise prove his financial responsibility. New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and New Jersey and other states of the United States, and Ontario and Manitoba in Canada, have financial responsibility laws in various forms which compel the motorist who has caused an accident to post security before he can drive again; and this has encouraged the carrying of liability insurance.

Though opinion is widely divided regarding the effectiveness and satisfactoriness of these laws, a few conclusions can be drawn from the experience with them as it has been described in a special series of articles which closes in this issue of the Monitor.

First it is found that, whatever the type of legislation, the beginning must be a drivers' license law. This should provide for examinations and for suspension or revocation of licenses for dangerous driving. Without this foundation a financial responsibility or compulsory insurance plan will not hold water.

The next step—or half step, in the view of compulsory insurance advocates—is adoption of a financial responsibility law. This is criticized on the charge that it "allows each driver one crash" before it comes into operation, yet actual experience with it in some North American states seems to indicate that it may be a more effective deterrent to unsafe driving than the full compulsory system.

However, if a state wishes to be certain that restitution will be made in every case, its logical course is to go the whole distance and make insurance compulsory for every car owner. Massachusetts has found that this involves difficulties, such as burdensome rates and fraudulent claims, with only doubtful effect on highway safety, but it does assure compensation. And perhaps the difficulties can be worked out.

The further recommendation can be made that a demerit—or merit—system of insurance premium ratings should be incorporated with either system. Careful drivers should not be taxed unnecessarily to pay for the misdeeds of the reckless. Those with unfavorable records should pay a higher rate, and precautions should be taken that they do not evade it by shifting the registration of their cars to relatives.

It is evident, then, that if motorists' responsibility laws are to serve the purposes of safety as well as compensation, they must be coupled with vigorous enforcement of the regulations governing drivers' licenses. Careful and complete records should be kept of each driver's performance, both for control through his license privileges and for insurance-rating purposes. Compensation laws can add to safety only when they operate to keep safe drivers on the highways and unsafe ones off.

Editorial Notes

Until the University of Missouri can get money to enlarge its library, which is reported overweighted with books, possibly a few bookworms would be willing to do a good turn for the State.

Judging from the condition of many a diary along about this time of year, the daily happenings of quite a few persons are pretty much of a blank.

Well, Mrs. Shipton only missed it by a little more than two months when she said The World would come to an end in 1930.

Springtime and the Circus

POETS will soon be heralding all sorts of phenomena as harbingers of spring. How silly! When every boy—every American boy at any rate—knows that the special envoy of the vernal season is the circus, and that the shrill and strident strains of the steam calliope are the real notes that announce the passing of winter. The scent of the violet may prompt the penning of many a sonnet, but, for him, the penetrating aroma of sawdust and the pungent odor of tanbark are the true ambrosia.

On that memorable day when the first forty-foot stands of lurid and multicolored posters greet his eager young eyes, it seems that school will never end. A wise teacher indulgently overlooks his obvious inattention, shrewdly guessing that his breast is struggling with an emotion quite beyond control. Bursting out of school at last he tumbles straight into Elysium. A crew of circus billposters is still at work. With wonderment and admiration he follows those brawny knights of the long-handled brush up and down the avenue as they dexterously unfold great fluttering sheets of fascinating announcements, toss them smartly upon the hoarding or blank wall and, defying the stiffish breeze, flatten them whole and untorn in the precise spot where they belong.

* * *

Tearing himself away finally from this exciting and absorbing spectacle he rushes home with the astounding news.

"Mom, the circus 's comin'."

Giving mother no time to comment, he bubbles on:

"It's the biggest show on earth, Mom. It says so on the posters. They've got all kinds of tight-rope walkers and acrobats and clowns 'n' ev'rything. Can I go, Mom?"

"Well, now, sonny boy, we'll see. Anyway, the circus won't be here for weeks yet. If you're a really good boy maybe Dad will take you." This with a smile, mother knowing from experience that it would take a team of horses to keep father away from the equestrian director's bell.

"Come and eat your supper, now, so you can get at your homework. You know, sonny, I seem to remember that your marks were not so very good last time. If between now and the day the circus comes your marks are better—well, well, we'll see—"

Later, while being tucked in bed, he murmurs, "I *can* go to the circus, can't I, Mom?", and falls instantly to sleep to dream marvelously of himself, arrayed in white breeches and scarlet coat, riding at the head of the parade on a cavorting piebald steed.

* * *

Béla Horvath also welcomes the circus, although he is not a small boy. In fact, he is quite grown up and works all winter in a gramophone factory where he must reach the big gates when the 7 o'clock siren whistle calls workers to their toil. Years ago, when a great American circus, touring Europe, drew the sheepskin-clad peasants of Hungary down from their mountain fastnesses and up from their fertile valleys to stare, open-eyed and open-mouthed, at the weird and vivid paintings outside the side show, he had, in a moment of wanderlust, applied for a job. From thenceforth, his summer occupation was that of canvasman.

Béla's first experiences were novel. No one, of course, called him Béla. His "straw" (assistant) boss, to whom all persons not inhabiting the United States were either Dutch or Dago, rechristened him "Dutch Bill." In addition to being novel the experiences were, he recalls with a grin now that he is a fully fledged American citizen, sometimes arduous. There were nights when the mud on the lot was so deep and so slippery that it took forty straining horses in front to pull and a couple of "bulls" behind to push some of the heavy seat wagons off the lot onto the hard road, the elephants' pillar-like legs miring deep into the mud as they bent their foreheads to the mighty task. And, until one learned the trick of it and how to adjust one's shoulder, toting those great sixty-foot Big Top center poles across uneven ground wasn't altogether fun, especially if one was the end man of the file.

But the incredible wages these Americans paid—more in a month than Béla could earn in three at home, with three abundant meals each day and a berth to sleep in—vastly compensated for these little hardships. Later, with many others, he came to America in a great ship chartered by the circus to bring home its expatriated performers, and menagerie, and horses of the haute école, from their triumphal march across an astonished Europe.

Since then, each spring, whatever the groundhog may or may not have done, Béla quits his machine in the gramophone factory and becomes a circus trouper. Instead of the 7 o'clock siren he wakes to the resounding bangs of the stick of the twenty-four-hour man on the outside of his sleeper as that stentorian person strides along the workingmen's train section and loudly inquires if its inmates intend to sleep all day. It is probably only 4 a. m., but Béla, somehow, doesn't mind it as much as he does the factory siren.

* * *

This is probably because Béla's particular cronies turn up with the same regularity. There is Jim Donovan, "Big Jim," the eight-horse driver, who has a regular all-year-round job, since he works in the winter-quarters stables. Jim has been a trouper so long that he knows every circus lot in the United States and can drive to them almost with his eyes shut. Literally, he does drive through the blackness quite often when the circus is located far away from the loading place, tooling his team and rumbling the dead-axle wagon around curves and down grades with easy nonchalance. When he arrives at the train runs, he brings the leaders up smartly to the flare of the smoking pitch torches so that his wagon forewheels line up straight with the iron runways up which the wagon, by use of block and fall, must climb onto the flat cars of the train.

Dropping the lines on the broad backs of his team, he climbs down, mounts the near wheeler and rides back to the circus ground a mile away, maybe three, for another load. It will be 2 o'clock before he sees his horses quartered in their car for the night's journey and, if it's a short run to the next stand, he will be fortunate to get three or four hours' rest before he tumbles out again to drive the hippopotamus wagon to another lot. But to the nomadic Jim the easy-going daily round of the winter quarters becomes "sorter tiresome," and spring finds him keen for the open road.

* * *

Tom Lynch is another friend of Béla's. He has an iceman's route in winter. There comes a day when, looking for "Ice" cards along a residential street, he spies a robin hopping across a lawn. It's enough. For seven long, happy months he will listen to no more complaints that "the piece of ice you brought the day before yesterday was very small." Instead of bearing blocks of ice on his burly shoulders he will join the razorback crew and bend the aforesaid shoulders to the poles of baggage wagons and animal cages as he and another razorback keep the wagon tongue from swerving—no weakling's task, this—as they roll the wagon speedily and dexterously along the long line of flats until it joins the wagon previously loaded on the train. For him the night's rest is even less than that of Béla and Jim. But the call of the open spaces may not be resisted.

Yet each year Béla, Jim and Tom vow often and loudly they "will never troup again." Wet weeks in the spring when clothes are never dry, nippy days in the fall when the heavy half-frozen guy ropes are raw and unpliable to the hand, make the hardiest trouper yearn for home. But, as the spring blooms into early summer, and the Big Show, its workers grown accustomed to their tasks, moves with automatic regularity, the work becomes easier and the hours of leisure longer. Then Béla, Jim and Tom lie for hours of an afternoon in the cool lush grass of meadows behind the horse tents, where the raucous strains of the side-show band barely reach them. Nothing to do until the hoisting of the red flag above the cook tent calls them to supper.

"Fancy a guy workin' in a factory and livin' in a city all summer," Jim lazily murmurs.

"There ain't nothin' beats a circus, I'm telling yer," Tom adds, as he chews a blade of grass and blinks at the blue sky through the fluttering leaves of the tree which shades them.

"Sure," Béla drowsily agrees.

W. R. M

Notes From Shanghai

SHANGHAI

State Seal to Be Made of Jade

ONE of the largest and most valuable pieces of jade ever found in China is to be made into the state seal of the National Government. The jade, which has been presented by the authorities of Chinese Turkestan to Nanking, weighs about forty pounds and was found in the bed of a stream alongside another piece about the same size. It is known as "khotan" or "suet jade," a very rare kind, and from one corner comes a clean green color which changes to deep brown, white and gray. The piece was brought to Nanking by Kwang Lu, adviser to the Sinkiang Government, who transported it packed in a bale of rugs. The Nanking authorities believe that it will be possible to cut the jade to produce an eight-inch cube sufficient for the heavy state seal necessary for government purposes.

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City's Population Growing Rapidly

Capt. Robert Dollar's forecast that Shanghai is destined to become the greatest city in Asia seems to be coming true. The census of the international settlement and the French concession, two of the smallest areas in the city group of Greater Shanghai, showed a total population approaching 1,050,000. In estimating the population of the entire Shanghai city group, however, at least 1,000,000 must be added for the population of the Chinese-administered area, where no accurate census has yet been carried out, making the city group at least 2,500,000 and by far the largest city in China. The tendency of Chinese to reside in foreign areas where the municipal standard is higher than outside is shown in the fact that in 1900 the Chinese population of the French concession was 91,000 and at the present time is five times greater. The international settlement where most of the industrial area is located has registered a normal development, but the French concession, which is largely residential, is developing apace in buildings and population, enabling the municipal authorities to lay out wide boulevards on spacious lines not possible in the settlement.

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Many Ancient Relics Found

An unusually large discovery of ancient relics has been unearthed at Tancheng, Shantung Province, by the members of a special expedition sent under the auspices of the Academia Sinica (Central Research Council of the National Government). The collection is of particular interest to archæologists, and comprises a total of 24,070 relics, including fifteen ancient porcelain utensils, 327 stone utensils; 1693 pieces of bones and utensils made of bone or ivory, and 915 household utensils made of oyster shells (mother-of-pearl). Experts are of the opinion that the relics belong to the period of the Dukedom of Tan in the Chou Dynasty (about 800 B. C.). In the latter part of the Chou Dynasty, feudalism held full sway and the feudal lords were virtually independent kings, powerful enough to defy the Emperor.

* * *

Woman's Bank a Great Success

Seven years ago a few modern Chinese women realized the need for a bank catering entirely to women and opened a small office in Nanking Road, Shanghai's main thoroughfare, under the name of the Woman's Commercial and Savings Bank. The bank was staffed entirely by women, and, despite the novelty of such an enterprise in a country where the tendency for thousands of years has been to restrict women's freedom the bank prospered amazingly. The Woman's Commercial and Savings Bank has now moved across the road to a new five-story building, fitted up in the most modern style with all banking facilities, and the total deposits are more than $1,000,000 (Mex.). There are forty girls working in the bank, all specially trained at a school which is supported by the bank, and its facilities are now so attractive that a good many of its clients are men. It is probably the most democratic bank in Shanghai, for both shopgirls and heiresses are among its clients, and the savings department is its greatest function. Only within recent years has any attention been paid by Chinese banks to savings accounts, but the lead set by the women's bank has undoubtedly influenced the other larger banks to offer greater facilities for savings accounts, encouraging the thrift which is so marked a characteristic of the Chinese people.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Long Novels—and Good Ones

MR. PRIESTLEY is justified, from his own experience, in believing that there is a public for long novels; and the public which demands them is probably the great new public—the enormous class which, a generation or two ago, read hardly at all, and which is now beginning to read with a furious zest.

Presently this public, too, will become bored and blasé, and then it will cry out for short novels again. And then at long last it will discover that a short novel may be just as boring as a long one, and that what all of us really want are not long novels nor short ones, but good ones—which may be any length.—*News Chronicle* (London).